HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,123—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Milkmaid Brand Milk
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904, Saturday, 7 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Mar.	PENINSULAR	6291	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10,500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	5401
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	6291	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	8500
30th "	ARABIA	7423	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	6291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6985
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

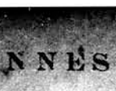
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CARS and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
Baggage shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	4,633	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904
ORIZABA	4,329	Guionnet	31st Apr. 1904
NERA	5,376	Chevallier	19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marrantetti, to sail on or about the 1st April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosco	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Breifeld	3,106	19th Mar, 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	20th Apr. "
†SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 635, Saloon Rs. 630.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,768	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Saloon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th March, at 2 p.m. or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th March, at 10 a.m. sailing (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the forgoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 22nd March, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th April, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th March, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW.
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.)

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S.S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.
For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Meadow St.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 330 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 901.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about. 1904,
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	18th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 55, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
BACK SPACER KEY.
AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR
JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
PAPER FEEDING GUIDES;
BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-53, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

ARDESHER'S PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 20.

THERE was a popular gathering this evening at ARDESHER'S. Mr. Ardesher speaking said : Ladies and Gentlemen.—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind patronage, confidence, and support since 1899. He further said that English manufactured goods created jealousy. A member of the Indian National Congress asked why was not Mr. Ardesher pushing Indian manufactures. He replied that Indian Artists were extinct and English manufactures were superior to foreign goods. If the public would help he would push Indian manufactures, but they were not appreciated. In conclusion he said that any one having a doubt about the drawing might scrutinize it. The next drawing will take place on the 14th May, and Tickets will be given free of charge up to the 7th May. The first prize in that drawing is fixed at Rs. 2,000. After refreshments had been served by the Temple Bar Hotel to the people the gathering dispersed. The first Prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No. 10,009, held by Bava Lachmandas of the Golden Temple, Amritsar ; the second, a Gold Watch, fell to No. 6,728, held by Bai Navajbai Edulji Bharucha, Old Modi Khana, Bombay; the third fell to No. 8,008, Valabhji Pranlal Chaparia of Veraval. Nineteen Prizes went to ladies and gentlemen present on the spot and were paid promptly. There was a large demand for Timepieces and Watches.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

MR. A. HERRMANSON, announces that the Partnership which has existed for 40 years between himself and Messrs. R. D. WARBURG & Co., of 29, Jeurn Crescent, London, E. C., has been DISSOLVED and that he will henceforth carry on business at 60, WILSON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C., under the style of

A. HERRMANSON & CO.

MR. H. CANTOR, who for 16 years managed the Leather Department for Messrs. R. D. WARBURG & Co., and who holds the good will of that Department, will occupy a similar position with Messrs. A. HERRMANSON & Co.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE

MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

COPIES OF OUR NEW CATALOGUE

ARE NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION POST FREE TO MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS.

This Catalogue consists of 232 full quarto pages, every page of which carries Illustrations of our

ENORMOUS STOCK

OF THE HIGHEST CLASS AND THE HIGHEST QUALITIES OF GOODS IN

GOLD WATCHES,
SILVER WATCHES,
METAL WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE,
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
OPTICAL GOODS.

Our large purchases and special arrangements with the best established Manufacturers enable us to place the most complete variety of Goods in all Departments and at Prices it will be found difficult to beat quality for quality.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATE
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Also a quantity of DESSERT CHOCOLATES in Fancy coloured papers, absolute freshness guaranteed as these Chocolates are imported direct from the Manufacturers from Italy.

CHOCOLATE COINS,
CHOCOLATE MEDALS,
CHOCOLATE IN TABLETS,
PETER'S CHOCOLATE,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATE and
FRESH-MADE CHOCOLATE CREAMS,
NOUGAT,
ALMONDS,
PROLINES,
PEPPERMINTS, Etc., Etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS AND CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM:

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

OLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—
ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY
COMMENCING TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, MARCH 12TH,

HILL'S
WORLD ENTERTAINERS,

En route to Calcutta to fill a return Engagement at the Theatre Royal prior to the Company's departure for England and America, will present for the first time in BOMBAY a thoroughly high class and up-to-date performance, introducing

HILL and SYLVIANY !

HILL and SYLVIANY ! !

Positively the World's greatest and most daring Unicycle and Cycle Trick Riders. Other clever Artistes include the following :—

Miss MAUDE LEPAGE ...Comedienne, Soubrette and Serio-Coupio
Mr. BOB C ARLYE.....Comedian and Whistler
Miss LESLIE NORMAN.....Operatic Contralto.
Mr. LEONARD NELSON ...Comedian and Descriptive Vocalist.
Miss JULIET MARTINA...Pianiste and Winner of the Gold Medal, Lyon's Conservatoire.
The Sr. LEONARD'S Comedy Sketch Artistes.

FUN IN SHADOWLAND.

A NOVEL PANTOMIMIC FINALE.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

GRAND OPENING TO-NIGHT.

C. H. WARE,
Business Manager.

S. S. "CITY OF OXFORD."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chalni or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines to receive Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. Light Cargo exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th March, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KURLA.

ON and from TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1904, the following DOWN and UP EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS between BOMBAY and KURLA will resume running on WEEK DAYS only.

DOWN TRAINS.	H. M.	H. M.	UP TRAINS.	H. M.	H. M.
Via. Terminus, Bombay .....D.	5 30	19 20	Kurla .....D.	9 20	20 35
Kurla .....A.	9 6	20 2	Via. Terminus, Bombay .....A.	10 2	21 15

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 8th March, 1904.

THE BELLARY PRESS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 55, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of March, 1904, at 3.30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1903.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To appoint or re-elect a Director.
4th—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MANGALDAS MOTIRAM,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st March, 1904.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 12th day of March, 1904, to SATURDAY the 26th day of March, 1904, both days inclusive

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BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 14th March, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th March, 1904.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the Public, on TUESDAY, the 15th March, 1904, at 8 A. M. at the SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

The Conversazione Prize Distribution and private view of the Pictures for Members and their Friends will take place on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1904, at 4-30 P. M.

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In Re Messrs. WM. WATSON & Co.

Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
and
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above firm ; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realisation of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

THOS. COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

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All persons having any claim against the said property by way of gift, inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 65-67 Esplanade Road within the Fort, within 14 (fourteen) days from the date hereof after the expiration of which period the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived,

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1010 6-7 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the West side of and fronting Sasmira Hassajee Street, in the Pydhonie District, sub-district of Bombay outside the Fort of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 938, 1012, 1207, 1303 and 1011 with the building or dwelling-houses standing thereon, and the outhouses thereto belonging assessed by the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 25, and now under No.——, and which said land is bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Sasmira Hassajee Street, on or towards the West by the Pydhonie Street, sub-district, on or towards the North partly by the property of Hassam Baloo and partly by a godown forming formerly part of the estate of Cassumbhai Nathabhai, deceased, on or towards the South partly by the property of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and partly by the property of Canji Heera.—Dated this 11th day of March, 1904.

THAKURDAS & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

Re ESTATE OF ESSA HAJI ABU BAKAR
and
ESSA HAJI ABU BAKAR & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 25 per cent. of the amount of admitted claims herein will be paid out of the assets herein on and after the 28th day of March, 1904, at the office of Trustees care of Messrs. H. ROBITSEK and REIS, Apollo Street, No. 5, British Hotel Lane, on the creditors producing their documents of title and books of account. Creditors who have not sent in their claims to the Trustees are again required to do so and get the amounts thereof admitted by the Trustees before the 26th day of March, 1904, after which date the Trustees will distribute the assets without regard to the claim of which notice shall not have been given them. —Dated this 11th day of March, 1904.

BICKNELL MERWANJEE & MOTILAL,
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For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

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TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

PRINTERS, Publishers, Manufacturers, Booksellers, Newsagents, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., executed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Rubber stamps for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEMESIS

THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 6	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 8	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 9	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co)
JOHN WALTER Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Kampor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Malacca.	Manila.	New York
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Newara Eya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and remitted free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 13th July, 1903.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	... ...	" 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	... ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	... 5 per cent.
" 1 Year	... 4½ "
" 6 Months	... 4 "
" 3 "	... 3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For farther information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 29th January, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... ... Yens 34,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL, " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,310,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUKI,
Manager.

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Syringes, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.

N. B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY.
Dept. K.
161, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Bombay Mails of 27th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£35 11-16	= + 1-16
3 do. Rentes	26	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£102 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5-16	= + 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 7-16	= unchanged
2 months hence	26 1-16	= do
Spot in New York	57 3-8	= do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·16	= — 1
Berlin	20·45 3-4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 5-8	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2, 5-8	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	2 5-8	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £225,000 for S. America.
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Bombay ..... Rs. 30.00 } at
Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Calcutta ..... Rs. 10,000 } 1-4 3-32

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3-16. F.-M. quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£68-0-0 — 5s.
Yellow metal	£6 1-8d.
Tin Plates	11s.
Bar Iron Belgian	£4-17-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets	£10-5-0
Basic Steel Bars	£4-12-0

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gurarat 34 A.-M. Sellers, tone dull.
Brown 31 3-4 M.-J. Done, tone dull.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 32 7-8 A.-M. Done, tone easier.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 6 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm. Manchester steady. Total sales 10,000, Spot 8·70 plus 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 3-4 plus 1-4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
8·43	8·42	8·41
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
8·38	8·35	8·09
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7·27	6·28	6·77
plus 3	plus 3	plus 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports 7,000
Do. last year 18,000
Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Do. do Continent 5,000

In New York—

Spot	16·35
Futures, month of March	16·40 plus 4
Do. do. July	16·47 plus 6

In New Orleans—

Spot	15 3-4 plus 3-16
Futures, month of June	16·55 plus 6
Do. do. Sept.	13·72 plus 2
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 10th March, 1904:—

Cotton	6,043 bales.
Wheat	13,622 cwts.
Linseed	14,456 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,863 "
Gingellyseed	3,411 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	205 "
Castorseed	3,286 "
Rice	3,793 "
Myrabolams	2,622 "
Cottonseed	9,622 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	455 "
Joowar	5,995 "
Maize	440 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY MARCH 11.

THE weather has again cleared up in most of the districts from which the port of Bombay draws its supplies, and the unseasonable rain to which we referred in our last week's report, has caused little, or no damage to crops. It stopped ginning in the Broach districts for a day or two, and supplies coming to market are consequently not so large as expected at this period of the season. But the gins are again in full swing and arrivals will shortly increase. There has been a keen enquiry for this description of cotton and prices have advanced considerably since our last report. For the best quality of Surat cotton very fancy prices are said to be paid in the up-country markets, and there is a strong competition amongst exporters to secure all arrivals. As the cotton is rather better than Middling Americans, there must be a very good market in Europe for such a grade, and one can only imagine what prices might have been paid this year, had Japan been open as in past seasons.

Reports from America and Liverpool have been strong throughout the week with a steady advance in prices. There would doubtless have been a much better inquiry for East Indian Cotton in Europe, if the qualities shipped earlier in the season could be still procured. But as the season advances, the high grades are naturally scarce and difficult to obtain, and Spinners must eventually turn their attention to the lower classes of cotton, supplies of which are still abundant.

In the Seeds markets, there is a moderate inquiry for Linseed and Gingelly seed, ready delivery, in which a fair turnover is reported. But for forward delivery, dealers are unwilling to contract at ready rates and shippers are unable to pay any premium on them, business is therefore at a standstill. In Wheat, local prices are too high for export, and supplies being only moderate, there is no inducement for dealers to reduce rates.

In imports there is nothing new to report. Buyers of Piecegoods are still holding off, and with the renewed rise in the raw material we hear of no orders going home,. Business in the bazaar is confined to transactions in ready goods, and prices paid are far below the current quotations at which such goods could be replaced. The annual plague epidemic, now in full force, contributes greatly to the dullness in imports.

COTTON.

Receipts at the U. S, ports continue to fall off heavily compared with last year. Sales in Liverpool have been on a freer scale, notwithstanding the renewed rise in prices, and it appears that the trade is gradually adjusting itself to the apparently abnormal rates to which speculation has raised, and seemingly is able to maintain the raw material. The futures market is very steady in America, and prices are gradually creeping up again to the high level reached before the late collapse.

We append our usual record of the daily spot quotation for middling cotton in Liverpool and New York during the current week:—

	Liverpool	New York.
March 4th...	8·32	16·25
" 5th	8 32	16·25
" 7th	8·33	16·50
" 8th	8·30	16·25
" 9th	8·32	16·05
" 10th	8.70	16·05

In New Orleans steady markets have been daily reported and quotations are rising slowly. It is currently reported that Southern Mills are buying freely and taking into stock all available supplies, even at the high prices now current.

In Bombay the chief excitement in the past week has been the attention drawn to the Broach crop. Samples of the new cotton have now reached Europe and it is more than probable that Spinners have been attracted by the quality of these first samples, and that considerable orders are coming to hand. With a genuine enquiry from exporters for actual cotton, combined with the very large speculative contracts previously entered into, the settlement of which is rapidly drawing near, holders of cotton are very disinclined to part with their stocks, and prices are approaching fabulous rates for the Bombay market. The rise has however, induced some speculators to close their previous purchases, the early settlement of which is greatly in favour of a reasonable final settlement by the 25th instant.

In other descriptions of cotton there has been a moderate enquiry for high grades of stapled Berars and also for spot Dholleras. The former, however, are now getting very scarce in the market, but dealers are willing sellers of their stocks of slightly lower classes than that for which the European demand has hitherto run. Receipts of all Oomra descriptions are now falling off in up-country markets and it is evident that the crops fall short of those of last year. Present arrivals of Bengals are not satisfactory as to class and show a considerable quantity of stain.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	40,258
Receipts from 1st Oct. to March 10th ...	1,120,307
Shipments for the week to Europe ...	32,040
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,532
Total ...	33,022
Shipments from 1st Oct. to March 10th Europe	450,408
Japan	103,510
China	12,391
Coast Ports	5,913
Total ...	572,222
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	34,048
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	4,366

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	249	236	229 25	March.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	253	241	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	253	241	...	do
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M.-G.	236	229	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	243	240	...	do
Jalgaum do.	250	242	...	do
Khandwa do.	260	...	...	do
Khangaum fair staple ...				
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Dharwangaum Poolgaum (MG)	270	263	...	
Nagpur Rampies (M.-G.) ...	276	269	...	do
Bronch (M.-G.) ...	333	321	303	do
Surat ...	353	...	...	do
Bhownagger (M. G ...	274	263	...	25 May
Do. M.G, ...	274	264	...	May.
Mutia (M. G.	260	250	...	
Dharwar (S.-G	...	...	...	297 March.
Western	...	...	...	272

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone steady.
Estimated sales ..... 1,000 bales.
Imports ..... 9,000 "

Mar-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June,
8 20	8·21	8·45
plus 7	p'us 7	p'us 7
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
8 15	8·13	8·16
p'us 7	plus 7	plus 7
Sept-Oct	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-D.c.
7·32	6·31	6·82
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Advices from home in these markets are again quieter, and consumers are not sending orders at anything like the parity of local values. However, shipments are proceeding of previous sales made, and a moderate business is passing in the bazaar. The rain reported in the Punjab districts during the week will prove of great benefit to their summer crops.

LINSEED.—Although arrivals are fair, the market is steady with a moderate enquiry from shippers for ready delivery. Prices have varied between Rs. 5-8-6 and 5-7-6 during the week. No forward purchases are reported as dealers are still reluctant to sell except at higher rates than for ready, which buyers are not prepared to pay.

RAPESEED. Market quiet with very little doing Prices are unchanged from last week.

POPPYSEED Steady with a small business passing at Rs. 3-14. Forward, no fresh transaction reported. Sellers asking Rs. 5-15 to Rs. 6.

CASTORSEED. Steady at Rs. 21, with little doing.

GINGELLYSEED. There has been a better enquiry and rates are about half to one rupee higher than last week.

MAIZE. Unchanged at Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 17, for White. No business reported for export.

WHEAT. Arrivals of new crop, are very small The demand from shippers has fallen off, as local prices are too high to induce fresh buying for export.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	40,258 bales
Wheat	1,02,128 cwts,
Linseed	1,24,874 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	22,271 "
Gingellyseed	29,393 "
Poppyseed	1,494 "
Groundnuts	6,223 "
Castorseed	15,088 "
Rice	1,40,273 "
Myrabolams	29,073 "
Cottonseed	53,029 "
Mowrasseed	79 "
Gram	5,902 "
Jowar	54,578 "
Maize	6,575 "

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	7	6
Forward	5	9	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	3	6
Do Forward	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	9	0
Do Forward	5	10	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	11	0
Do Forward	5	12	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	14	0
Forward	5	15	0
Castorseed—Tone Steady.			
Ready	21	4	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone Steady.			
Howree Khandeish ...	31	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	0	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	28	4	0
Black Kutneo ...	25	0	0
Yellow Ringanghat ...	33	0	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet			
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30	
Club No. 1 "	"	29	
Hard Red "	"	25	

FREIGHTS.

This market has been steady during the past week, with rates well maintained. A fair amount of booking has been done at 15s. 6d. to 16s. seeds and 17s. to 17s. 6d. cotton for ready boats, and for this months loading. For April-May at 15s. to 15s. 6d. and June 15s. picked ports. The Rubatino have booked for May-June at 17s, seeds 17s. 6d, wheat and 18s. cotton. The Austrian Lloyds are booking at 16s. 6d. for March and 15s. 6d. forward.

The following charters are reported:—
S. S. Kincraig at 15s. 6d. p. p. March loading.
S. S. Langdale at 15s. 6d. p. p. March loading.
S. S. Eton at 15s. one and 15s. 6d. two ports Mediterranean, or Adriatic.
S. S. Begonia at 15s. 9d March loading,
S. S. Louisiana at 15s. 5d. April loading,
S. S. Norman Prince at 16s. fixed from Karachi April loading-picked ports
S. S. Cayo Bonito has been chartered by an export house for April loading at 15s. 6d. for U. K. range.

Six steamers are reported as fixed from Rangoon at 23s. 9d. The market closes firm.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do 10th Mar.	6	do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 5th March last as compared with that of the previous week:—

LIABILITIES,	Rs.	
Public Deposits	6,22,359	Decrease,
Other Deposits	11,82,491	Increase,
Sundries	42,312	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	5,54,902	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities ...	6,078	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	2,57,011	Increase.
Loans, do.	38,84,783	Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased...	16,21,821	Decrease.
Balance with other Banks ...	3,13,903	Increase.
Sundries	99,913	Increase.
Cash	28,76,948	Decrease.

These figures show an increase in the Trade Demand of nearly 13 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 43 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a rise of 8 lakhs. In Madras the official rate was left unchanged at 7 per cent. per annum, but the Directors of the Bank of Bengal on Thursday morning reduced their rate one per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum, and the same afternoon the Bank of Bombay rate was reduced to 5 per cent, per annum, it having been at 6 per cent. since the 25th February.

The local market has large supplies of money available for trade purposes, but there is a feeling of uncertainty pervading the bazaar, and money is not circulating as it usually does at this season of the year.

A shipment of £250,000, is advised this week from Melbourne for India and Ceylon.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 20th February:—

	Rs.
Silver coin	13,32,04,481
Gold coin and bullion	15,32,92,631
Silver held as security	71,73,459
Gold in transit to England	7,00,000

Total of notes in circulation Rs. 37,28,69,040.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening was rupees eighty lakhs and fifty thousand. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday sixty lakhs was put up for tender, of which 40·70 lakhs was taken in Bills at 1s 4 1-16d and 19·30 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1 4 3-32 Tenders at these prices receiving 33 per cent. For next week the amount to be allotted is unchanged at sixty lakhs. A small amount of extra bills Rs. 20,000, were taken for Bombay at 1s 4 3-32d and later on Rs. 40,000 at the same rate.

The mail of the 26th February brings £110,000 silver and £900,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	40,40,000
Bombay	"	42,20,000
Madras	"	9 60,000
Total...	Rs.	92,20,000,

The mail of the 4th March brings £130,000 silver and £90,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	37,10,000
Bombay	"	38,20,000
Madras	"	11,60,000
Total...	Rs.	76,90,000

The mail of the 11th March brings £ 20,000 silver and £ 10,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	23,10,000
Bombay	"	12,40,000
Madras	"	8,80,000
Total...	Rs.	41,30,000

EXCHANGE.

There has not been much activity in this market since our last report. In Bank paper there was a moderate enquiry chiefly from the bazaar, for Demand at 1s. 4 3-32d. and the rate has been on and off obtainable during the week for near delivery. Telegraphic transfers have generally been quoted 1s. 4 1-32d. but one thirty-second better has usually been available for ready. For forward delivery quotations are nominally 1s. 4 1-32 d. T. T. April and 1s. 4d. May to October, but with combinations of different months and budlees against bills, some trifling concessions have been given by Banks. For on demand even money is the quotation for the monsoon months, and 1s. 4 1-16d. April and 1s. 4 1-32d. May is quoted. In mercantile paper Bills to a moderate amount were placed during the week at 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months sight D. A, for near delivery. Banks withdrew from buying at one time, quoting 1s. 4 5-16d, but we heard of little coming out at the higher rate, and on Thursday morning 1s. 4 9-32d. was again the quotation, monsoon months 1s. 4 7-32d. is quoted. We hear of little doing for forward delivery as sellers are not keen to operate, at quoted rates. At the close an ease is apparent and there are buyers of 1s. 4 1-4d, nearer delivery than was

easier to ...
forward bills at ...
formerly quoted ...
Exchange—Tone easier,
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.

Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 13-32d
French Francs	5	do	do	 171
Marks	3	do	do	 139
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	.....	133
Shanghai	30	do	do	 190
Japan	30	do	do	..... Nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Quotations have steadily been raised since our last mail report. The large supply of funds lying idle has helped to cause the rise, there being a good inquiry for cash paper which is now scarce in the market. A premium of two annas has been paid for ready paper on the price of the rate for the settlement of 30th instant. The Calcutta market has also been firm throughout the week, the price there being generally ahead of Bombay. Various reports are rumoured about the approaching Budget, and it is generally anticipated that the holders of Rupee Paper will be able to realize at a fair profit on current rates, after the Budget has been announced. The desultory news received from the seat of war in the Far East has now no effect in the bazaar, and the only topics referred to are the plethora of money available and the Budget for 1904-05. A large business is passing, chiefly on account of option dealers. The rate for cash paper advanced to 98 2 and for the settlement to 98 0 at which some large contracts were passed. To-day there is a slight reaction and at the close we quote.

3 1-2 per cent.	cash ...	Rs. 97 14
do	30th March ...	" 97 12
3 per cent.	cash ...	" 85 0
		Rs-payable. Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust ...		1923 103 8
4 per cent " " ...		1930 104 0
4 per cent " " ...		1932 104 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...		1933 102 8
5 per cent " " ...		1943 103 0
5 per cent " " ...		Tansa 115 15
5 per cent " " ...		Sanitary 114 15
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust ...		1959 102 0
4 per cent " " ...		1962 102 0

BULLION.

The silver settlement of the 7th instant passed off satisfactorily. A large business is reported for the week, the Banks selling for forward delivery. The up-country demand continues good. In gold there is little doing in the Banks.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
Bombay do ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	3
Do. Dragons ...	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready ...	67	11	0
Do. 1st settlement ...	67	14	0
Do. 2nd do. ...	67	6	0

PIECEGOODS.

The market has been steady during the week and prices remain the same with the exception of a few qualities of which stocks are low. Demand from upcountry continues on a moderate scale. Firms are selling goods previously bought on our account but orders for forward delivery are impossible to place owing to the rise in cotton and the consequent effect on Manchester prices.

LOCAL YARNS.

This market is strong and advancing in sympathy with cotton. Over 2 0,000 bales have changed hands during the week and prices are a quarter anna per lb, higher with a tendency to a further advance. There is a very good demand both here and in China.

METALS,

In copper and yellow metal business is at a standstill owing to big stocks and scarcely any demand. Dealers have reduced their selling prices by about 4 to 8 annas per cwt. The decline in home rates has little effect locally. In iron the market is quite unchanged with no forward enquiry. Spelter and Pigtead are also quiet and the same for quicksilver.

COAL.

Sales are reported in Bengal coal of Deshergur ready at Rs. 12-4 and second half of year at Rs. 12. Of Jardine Navigation shipment April to August at Rs. 11, and September to December at Rs. 10-12 and Seebpore shipment March to May at Rs. 11-8. The market closes quiet.

SHARES.

The market is unchanged but steady during the week under report. Bank of Bombay shares in the earlier part of the week changed hands at Rs. 1,290 and later on they have improved to Rs. 1 295, Commercials are weak at Rs. 45. In Miscellaneous list Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 260, Badham Piles at Rs. 156, Bombay Burmas at Rs.6,9000 X.D. and quarter shares are steady at Rs. 1,760 X.D. Bombay Flours are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 885. Delhi Flours at and about Rs. 170. Kemps at Rs. 252. Treachers are weak at Rs. 510, Phillips at Rs. 22. Port. Cannings have declined to Rs 412 1-2, Telephones are quiet at Rs. 25. In mill companies Centrals are unchanged at Rs. 1,575, Swadeshis at Rs. 840, Colaba Land and Mill shares at Rs. 380. Chinas have improved to Rs. 550, Currimbhais to Rs. 625, Davids to Rs. 217 1-2, Standards to Rs. 350, Kohinoors are weak at Rs. 330, Manekji Petits have advanced to Rs. 1,960. Morarjis are steady at Rs. 1,675, Sholapurs are unchanged at Rs. 1,800. Connaughts have changed hands at Rs. 350, Empress at Rs. 150, Leopolds at Rs. 70, Howard and Bullough at Rs. 335. Framji Pitits are steady at Rs. 675. Jamsheds are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 70. In Press companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 490. New Berars are quiet at Rs. 515, Indian Cotton are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 160. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys are weak at Rs. 405. Ahmedadad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 490. Ahmedabad Dholka have changed hands at Rs. 96. The rest of the Companies are all very quiet and unchanged at previous quotations.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

The Bombay Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ld., has received a wire from the Head Office announcing that at the Forty Eighth Ordinary Shareholders' meeting held at Yokohama yesterday the bank declared 12 per cent. Dividend, placed Yen, 110,000 to the Reserve Fund raising it to Yen 9,320,000 and carried to next account Yen, 427,900.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.—(Hog Island).
The following races will sail to-day:—

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces on Course. M	S	Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Forella	Scratch		Mr C T R Scovell ...	3	25	0
Sapphire	6	0	Capt Muter R E & Mr B H H Hopkins.	3	19	0
Isca	16	0	Mr E Faulkner ...	3	9	0
Chita	7	30	Mr E Comber	3	17	30
Melody	10	0	Mr J B H Manbeih	3	15	0
Nanta	21	0	Mr G B Adamson..	3	4	0

Course,—From Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy N. of Butcher Island leaving it to Starboard round B W H S Buoy N N E of Elephanta leaving it to starboard and finishing between mark boat and Hog Island.
Course No, 17 = 10-5 miles.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE B CLASS—(Hog Island).

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces on Course. M	S	Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Janetta	Scratch		Officers R E	3	0	0
Trixie	3	37	Mr R G Monteath	2	55	30
Sayonara	10	30	Maj Curtis R A M C & Mr C G Nomico	2	49	30
Erin	6	30	Mr R N Ireland ...	2	54	30

Course—From Committee vessel round Butcher Beacon leaving it to port round Red Channel Buoy N of Butcher Island leaving starboard round B W H S Buoy N N E of Elephanta leaving it to starboard and finishing between mark boat and Hog Island Leader.
Course No, 17 = 10-5 miles.

TOMTIT CLASS AND HANDICAP RACE.—(H

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Corsica, 1,594 tons, Captain Fatsome, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Bombay, 2,941 tons, Captain F snow, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shadwell 2538 tons, Captain J Lointon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 9th March with a general cargo.

THE steamer Isle worth, 1,715 tons, Captain W T Sherborne, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant, from Mauritius via Colombo, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 24th February via Marmugoa in ballast.

THE steamer Bancoora, 2,198 tons, Captain C W Goode, sailed yesterday for Aden with a general cargo and Condr. Freemantle and boy. Store Sergt Stephens and 9 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,731 tons, Captain C Pens, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Mormugoa with a general cargo and Mr H Palmer, Mr H D Derbyshire Mr E H Sulleman, and 175 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Oxford, 4,019 tons, Captain E Halley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool. 12th February with a general cargo and Mr Kelly and Mr Frasco as passengers. Captain reports that the chief cook washed over board during the voyage.

THE steamer Arroyo, 2307 tons, Captain H Plough, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 28th February, with a cargo of coal. During the voyage she experienced fine and smooth sea in the Bay of Bengal and strong N.-W. wind and heavy heads well since passing Cape Comorin.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 501 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh 2nd March via Karachi, with a general cargo 68 cases opium, and the following passengers:—H H the Raja Mahomed Sirdar Khan and party, Mrs. Meekin, Mr M Kadir, Mr H Garen, and 114 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Merlin ..... Comdr Gibbons ..... R Navy
Sicily ..... 4174 Weston ..... Southampton 15-3-04 Transport
H M S Canning ..... Comdr Wilmot ..... R I Marine
IN DOCK.
H M S Redbreast ..... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx ..... Comdr Kemp ..... Royal Navy
Torpedo Depot No 170 .....
" No 105 .....
" No 106 .....
Jumna ..... 134 Wilson ..... East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid ..... Craig ..... Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 11.

Vessel.	Ton.	ap	Destination	
Sandhland bq	768	Nacoda		The Captain
Fazal Karim	636	Nacoda		G Huttuwan
Pallanza	1031	Lenarchand		M & O
[illegible]	5991	Flomm		M & O
[illegible]	5794	Fergus		P & O
Denfield	2903	Kennick		P & O
Khan Gortschakow	21[illegible]	Kondroon		Bombay O.
Gunrobin	2319	Taylor		W & A Graham
Granlade	2406	Gibbs		W & A & Co.
Ekin	2223	Goldsmith	Strean	P & O Co.
Surig	2136	Sasonelli		Bombay Co
Nadir	1660	Coleman		T M & O
Langdale	2282	Kilby		W & A Graham & Co
Dalfred	629	Salveson		F Campbell & Co
[illegible]	1722	Brown		T M & O
Gymetic	2695	Hardson		Bombay Co
Solain	3136	Shepherd		M & O
Suiraia	3139	Brown		T M & O
Contengo	2856	Cure		K & O
Vauxhall Bridge	2169	Reeder		W & A & Co.
Columbia	750	Cambridge		Standard
Anglo Australian	2260	Parsons		T M & O
[illegible]	[illegible]	Alhambra		M & O
Mirzapore	2207	Hough		K [illegible] & Co
City of Oxford	4019	Halley		K [illegible] & Co
Kasara	501	Hirst		M & O.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Bancoora	2198	Goode	Athens, Aden	11-3	H M & Co.
3	Jan Hamilton	1918	York	Jamaica	1-3	F M & Co
6	City of Bombay	2941	Snow	Karachi	12-3	F M & Co
6	Mineraig	2352	Glen	Antwerp	21-3	Morrison & Co
2	Sap Hee	[illegible]	Tonkin	Venice	29-3	T M & O
4	Corsica	1594	Fatsome	Havre	12-3	J M & C
K	Haidari	1263	Hill	Red Sea Ports	15-3	B P S N Co
6	Port Lincoln	[illegible]	Ahmed	P & O	Sept	Sept & Co
1	Verbania	1361	Stuart	Zanzibar	2-3	M & O
N	Sultan	1731	Pens	Zanzibar	11-3	A Strand
O	Isleworth	1715	[illegible]	Shelborne	[illegible]	N F T Morrison
F	Arroyo	2307	Hough	Aden	13-3	F M & C
Q	Romford	[illegible]	Gow	Middlesbro	17-3	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
2	Sindia	3243	Abrey	Liverpool	W & A Graham & Co
3	D Baldini	3011	Castiglia	[illegible]	19-3	F Orosco
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	China	17-3	F Orosco
5	Peninsular	[illegible]	Gabb	Aden	12-3	P & O
7	Director	3168	Bakers	Liverpool	12-3	K Nicol
8	Imani	979	Peasley	Antwerp	12-3	K N & O
9	Haxby	[illegible]	[illegible]	Trieste	T Morrison	19-3
12	Macedonia	5745	Angus	London	19-3	P & O
15	Shadwell	2590	Pinton	Adzikal	16-3	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P DOCK.

Sabarmati	534	Ahmed	Mangalore	11-3	Shpl & C
Panani	532	Mohamed	Bagar	12-3	Shpl & C
Mahanadi	547	Hussein	Karachi	12-3	Shpd & Co

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

Dwarka	769	Rothwell	Karachi	12-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Isleworth s	Sherborn	Mauritius Feb 23
11	Kasara s	Hirst	Busreh Mar 2
	Chupra s	Kilpatrick	Rangoon Feb 24
	City of Oxford s	Halley	Liverpool Feb 12
	Arragoa s	Plough	Calcutta Feb 28
	Shadwell s	London	Karachi Mar 9

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Shirley s	Satchell	Calcutta
	R I M S Canning	Wilson	Karachi
	Corsica s	Fatsome	Dunkirk, &c
	Sultan s	Pens	Zanzibar, &c
	City of Bombay s	Snow	Liverpool v Karachi
	Bancoora s	Goode	Aden

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kasara for Persian Gulf.
" Isle worth for Marseilles, &c.
" Scladia for Liverpool, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay Mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the 10th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 8th inst.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Chutawla is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at daylight on Monday next.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING 30, LT. HORSE.
Bombay, 12th March.

1 There will be Field Firing on Tuesday 15th and 18th instant, at Santa Cruz 6 a.m.

2 The Annual inspection of the Corps takes place Saturday afternoon the 19th instant by the General Officer commanding.

All Members unless they can produce a medical certificate must be present.

3 Those who have not yet completed their Class Firing are requested to do so at once.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for this purpose Wednesday the 16th 4 p.m.

NOTICE.

Guest night is fixed for Wednesday the 16th instant 8-15 p.m. and Members are requested to notify the Acting Quarter Master, Corporal Henderson Gray as to the number of guests invited.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Adjutant, 30, Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR F. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, 12th March.

1 The Bayley and Nicholson Cup Competitions will be fired for at Ghat Coopar as follows:—
Bayley shield.
"D" Company on the 15th instant.
"E" Company on the 16th instant.
"F" Company on the 18th instant.
Nicholson Cup
"D" Company on the 18th instant.
"E" Company on the 17th instant.
"F" Company on the 18th instant.

2. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head quarters.

3. It is notified for information that the Bores Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Coopar from the 21st to 26th March 1904, both days inclusive.

4. The Examination for Proficiency Certificates will take place about the 20th instant, and the Rifles will meet at Head quarters for instruction every Monday evening at 6 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant B. V.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th March.

I It is notified for information that the B V A Cricketing association Annual Meeting will commence on the 13th instant at Karla when matches Team II will be fired.

Prospectus can be had on application to Head quarters

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 12.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TRAVERS.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

163-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Sowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji—P C K K and P.

211-01—In person—Parshram Narran vs Motibai widow and others.

330-03—Thakurdas and Co—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Ammoolak Nassabhoy and others—Sorabji and J.

637-03—Captain and V Ammoolak widow vs Hassoomai widow.

131-00—Thakurdas and Co—Fazalbhoy Visram and others vs Jambai and others—Little and Co—Tonkurdas and Co—Mulji and ct.

121-03—Little and Co—Ebraimbhoy Mahomedbhai vs Hassambhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSEL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

351-01—Little and Co—Cuntor Bhoj Morarji vs Thomas Jewell Bennett and others—Santham B and N—Part heard.

411-02—Grage and Co—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S S Fraser and Co and others—Payne and Co and S B and N—Part heard.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long cause.

241-03—Sigloo Yusuf Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Waseekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shiraz—Sorabji and Co—Part heard

2438-03—Jamsetjee and others—Virchand Meesan vasi Raja and others vs [illegible] Sahib Abdullah Miya Saheb Sarafali—Santham and N—Part heard.

17-03—Adjutant and Wardens Curzon Wallace vs Manockvalu widow and others—Jamshedji J and H

RUMOURS are current in Hongkong that the Viceroy of Canton has received a telegram from Peking announcing the death of the Empress-Dowager of China. Applications for information in likely quarters have failed to obtain confirmation of the rumour, but we hope, for the sake of China, that the news is true.—"China Mail."

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

REUTER today bitterly laments the difficulty of reporting the war and that there is so little wheat in an intolerable deal of chaff. 'Pease-pudding hot, pease-pudding cold, pease-pudding in a pot, nine days old." Thus it is with the war news. We have had rechauffe, hash, rissoles and resurrection-pie of the war news. Never was so little made so much of. "The difficulties of communication and the activity of the censorship," says Reuter, speaking for himself, we presume, "permit of only occasional glimpses of events, rendering it impossible to gauge the accuracy of the numerous and often conflicting reports." Of course. Was it not the same in every fight that was ever fought? Every story that is told is repeated and every time it is re-told it gathers in substance and embellishment. For ourselves we find the versions given by the Japanese Consul in Bombay most reliable reading. They confirm the plain stories of Reuter's correspondents and say nothing of the fanciful narratives we hear from New York or from Singapore or Colombo. The Russian Consul receives no messages or we would accept his too as those of the other side. The statement of the "Pioneer's" correspondent that an American News Agency has been "nobbled" by Russia throws a strong light on the conflicting character of the reports, and we shall refuse to put our trust in telegrams manufactured in America. No one ever supposed that the Tokio message of Wednesday regarding the disablement of eight Russian warships did not sum up the situation antecedent to the attack on the 8th instant; nor did we suppose that the ships which have several times been reported sunk, had taken part in resisting the Japanese from below the water-level. Yet we have heard of the doings of several of them when they had already begun to rust some fathoms below low-water mark. A ship which has already been submerged for a month has very little fighting value. But this much may be taken as true: that so far Japan has had things practically her own way; that she has reduced Port Arthur almost to ruins, that she has bottled up the ships there; that she has endeavoured to repeat the operation at Vladivostock; that her troops have occupied positions of great strategical value; and that whilst Japan was prepared to back up her demands, Russia was not—which explains the cause of Russian diplomatic procrastination and Japan's firmness and promptitude. Let us dismiss all else as immaterial and improbable, including the report of Russia's intention to try the north-east passage.

INSTINCT VERSUS REASON.

THOSE who compare the instinct of animals with the reason of human beings to the disadvantage of the latter, will read with interest a corrective paper in the "Century" by Mr. John Burroughs on "Current Misconceptions in Natural History," in which he shows that birds and animals are never in the least consciously or progressively clever though in the exercise of their instinct they display a very finished style without any preliminary practice or instruction whatever. The present lay spirit errs on the side of generosity in attributing to animals a considerable measure of judgment and reasoning power; stories tall and elaborate are told of their extraordinary adaptation of unusual means to their little aims. One of these is quoted by Mr. Burroughs and while he scoffs at it as natural history, he excuses its publication on the ground that it proves the existence of a growing interest in the wild things of nature, an interest that may result in making us more merciful to animals, but there is a danger that it may lead to the invention or acceptance of the vildest romances of the prowess and skill of exceptionally favoured birds and beasts. Here in India, we do not exactly respect the crow, still less do we love him, and we give him credit for much diabolical ingenuity, but it would be quite impossible for us to believe that a judge and jury sat on an erring crow, listened to prosecuting and defending crow-lawyers, finally adjudicating and condemning the guilty bird to death, the sentence being promptly executed by two of the crow phalanx falling on the victim and choking him. This is the story that starts Mr. Burroughs on an appreciation of instinct, as distinct from reason, in what we are pleased to call the lower animals. We must not, he urges, read into their brains human motives and attributes nor should we give them credit for the elaboration of engineering plans which reasoning could alone suggest. This is what ardent admirers do now, and they ask us to believe many marvellous tales that owe much to the human imagination. If, as such stories seem to indicate, there be no limit to the adaptiveness of nature in any single species, then Mr. Burroughs would not be surprised to meet "a winged horse or a centaur or a mermaid any time." What animals have in common with us is an emotional nature, they feel fear, joy, anger, jealousy, pain and sympathy. These sentiments are plainly shown in their actions, but in our intellectual or our moral natures they have no part. They do not accumulate knowledge, though they have memory and instinctively do what they have done before under similar circumstances.

Animals and birds do not attempt to train their young in more than the most elementary matters, and even that might be put down to simple instinctive imitation on the part of the progeny, for all young animals imitate their parents. Instinct is responsible for the fact that birds fly, and build their nests without any kinder-garten instruction, that the chicken scratches for food with as much skill and energy the first day as the last, that the young squirrel joyfully recognises an old chesnut, that the beaver builds and fashions its premises independent of Cooper's Hill training or plans, that the spider spins, that the birds sing without any weary practice at Conservatoires in the skies or trees, that the kitten is a professional mouse-catcher at the earliest possibly stage of its career. This unerring instinct saves the parent from all troublesome upbringing effort except for a short period devoted to feeding and warming, and this arrangement is a very fine feather in the cap of Dame Nature. Human beings, beyond instinctively seeking for food, vociferously expressing their need for it, and imitating the speech of their elders, have to be taught everything else. Civilisation is doubtless answerable for much of this ever recurring difficulty. Complex needs require complex qualities in the person who must employ them or die. Yet the expert brave of the wildest tribe has to go through a course of training and learn to bring down his quarry under the tuition of his elders. Animals are kind to each other sometimes in spite of their instinctive following of Nature's stern rule that the fittest only shall survive. Darwin has detected wild blind birds being fed by their fellows and other observers vouch for similar considerate acts on the part of apparently unthinking birds and beasts, but this does not imply a conscience. Darwin must have been pleased at the baboon who examined the paws of the cat that had scratched it and finding the offending nails, bit them off. This proceeding strikes Mr. Burroughs as belonging to a higher order of conduct than that which prompts a cat to box her kitten's ears when they incommode her by playing the game too actively with her tail. Experience teaches animals as well as wise human beings, but in the things animals do instinctively there is no change, they are as well done the first time as the last; they learn to avoid what experience has taught them is dangerous. It may not be true, but it has often been asserted, that the Bombay crow knows the range of every kind of rifle or shot-gun and cannot be stalked by the most patient victim of its maddening and noisy manners. A horse knows any house it has ever been at and apparently forms his own conclusions as to his master's objective when certain turns of the road are taken. A dog and an elephant can be taught more positive knowledge than any other animal. The negative training that fear of punishment brings about covers a wider field, but is more an extension of instinct than exercise of a reasoning faculty.

The moment we domesticate animals or birds they enter a different category; they develop new sympathies and as friends of ours they go up in our estimation. It would be interesting to know whether they do not sink in the opinion of their fellows, and are not pointed at as being "humanised" out of all knowledge. That they often show what Mr. Burroughs calls a perverted instinct every one who has kept and observed domestic animals will acknowledge. From the cat that puts her paw cunningly into the narrow road to the cream-jug and gets at the forbidden fruit that way, to the elephant that learns to subjugate his wild friends for the use of the tyrant man, they learn to adapt themselves to unnatural conditions convenient for us, but not really advantageous for them as a separate species. It is a little disconcerting to be told that all animals can swim when first thrown into the water except man, he being dragged down and eventually drowned by his brain. He has to learn laboriously what almost all animals instinctively do to save their precious lives. The fact that he is an erect moving being has much to do with his inability to keep his head above water "extempore." But it says little for his gift of reflection that it cannot help him in so unforeseen an emergency. "Things that animals know from the jump," to use a graphic American expression, have to be learned and taught with infinite patience by the lords of creation. Animals inherit their tendencies unimproved, it is true, but also unimpaired, while each human individual has to equip himself from parapet to basement by his own personal effort. Mr. Burroughs sums up the matter in a few sentences. "Instinct is a great matter and often shames reason. It adapts means to an end, it makes few or no mistakes, it takes note of times and seasons, it delves, it bores, it spins, it weaves, it sews, it builds, it makes paper, it constructs a shelter, it navigates the air and the water, it is provident and thrifty, it knows its enemies it outwits its foes, it crosses oceans and continents without compass, it foreshadows nearly all the arts and trades and occupations of mankind, it is skilled without practice and wise without experience. How it arose, what its genesis was, who can tell?" We store our knowledge in books and each generation draws upon the store through language. What an amount of labour it would save if we had the same measure of instinct to commence life on that the most insignificant bird or animal possesses. It is hard to say whether such a balance in hand would inspire us to further work and progress or tend to reduce us to the level of the creatures whose only guide is their instinct. Mr. Burroughs will continue his consideration of the subject in the next "Century."

A RAT EXTERMINATOR.

WITH plague carrying off its victims in Bombay City at the rate of nearly one thousand per week, the authorities may be invited to give some attention to an agent which appears to have a highly destructive effect on one of the chief disseminators of the disease. Attempts have been made by the offer of rewards to induce the native es to destory rats but without much perceptible result. The ordinary methods of extermination have their draw-backs, but in the 'Common-Sense Rat Exterminator" there appears to be an agent which not only kills the rat, but consumes it until all that is left of the rodent is its harmless skin. This exterminator is a virulent poison but of such a nature that cats and dogs decline to touch it. Successful experiments have been made with it at the Millwall and South London Docks, but what will probably be of more interest to the Bombay authorities is that it has been tried with excellent effect on the Kolar Gold Fields. Having regard to the theories concerning fleas as agents for the spread of plague it might be considered that in failing to consume the pelt of the rat the exterminator fell short of being a perfect agent against plague dissemination. But it is claimed for this poison, which is said to be composed of thirty-two elements, that the parasites on a rat which has nibbled at the fatal food are the first to die, as if killed by a shock of electricity. The action of the poison kills the rodent and destroys it, flesh and bone. The method of its application is to spread it lightly on bread which is afterwards dressed with sugar and flour and cut into squares an inch thick. These pieces of bait are then placed as near rat-holes and runaways as possible and, as the patentees say, the exterminator does the rest. On the Kolar Gold Fields careful observations and calculations were made of the results of the use of the exterminator. From 12lbs. of the poison used 2,729 baits were taken or nibbled by the rodents and the remains of 693 rats, mice or bandicoots were found. The Home experiments indicate that every bait nibbled or taken means death to the vermin attacking it and on this assumption, allowing for a percentage of baits otherwise taken off, it is calculated that over 2,500 rats or mice were slain. In cases where a known number of baits were laid in a house, the number of dead rats discovered in the morning was equal to the number of baits nibbled. The total cost of the experimeuts on the Kolar Gold Fields, including the cost of 12lbs of the destroyer, bait and labour came to just over Rs. 91 or 7¾ pies for each bait taken. The cost per rat is therefore under one anna, the price offered to the native rat-catcher. That the poison is a more effective destroying agent than the latter goes without saying and in its cheapness and complete success in consuming its victims has great claims to adoption.

A COTTON SPECULATOR'S VIEWS.

MR. SULLY, the American Cotton Speculator, who made several millions by the recent fluctuations in the market, is a modest man. He has no desire to pose as a Napoleon of the cotton market for in the February number of the "North American Review", he writes a somewhat self-deprecatory and apologetic article explaining his recent operations. That he should have taken the trouble to write such an article indicates that this successful operator does not relish all the bitter things that have been uttered by cotton manufacturers and by the thousands of workers who have been plunged into distress by the transactions of Mr. Sully and his fellow speculators in "the pit." Mr. Sully poses merely as a humble specutator of the great movements of supply and demand who occasionally has a "gentle flutter" and cannot be blamed when it turns out all right in his own interests. This type of man defends himself with the ever ready platitude that speculation is always an element in business life, with the addendum that no scheme can be successful for long that has not a sound basis for operation. "Speculation", he says "causes fluctuations, but does not long affect the general trend due to fundamental causes." The fundamental causes in the cotton market were the shortness of the crop; but Mr. Sully does not attempt to deny that speculation affected prices. His argument is that there were other influences at work in determining prices and he, like a wise man, took advantage of them. To the question whether the cotton market has been the object of manipulation, he replies "Yes,—on both sides." The inference is that the attempts of the 'bears' to depress prices were properly frustrated by the efforts of the cotton growing interests. In the course of the struggle, argues Mr. Sully, somewhat naively, the mean of price for the user may have been disturbed, but how can a balance be maintained in the heat of the necessary conflict? Mr. Sully regards the charges of manipulation and gambling as unreasonable and calls to his support Mr. H. G. Kittredge of Boston who says that speculation simply exaggerated conditions which naturally existed "in an unusual insufficiency of the raw material." It is just here, however, that the public find cause to denounce speculators of the type of Mr. Sully who exaggerate natural difficulties for personal gain. Mr. Sully would not have attempted to corner a bumper crop, but in increasing a natural dislocation which is bound to create inconvenience, and thereby producing widespread privation and disaster, such a man must be regarded as an enemy of the public. Mr. Sully does not even contend that his operations brought any advantage to cotton growers in general. As a fact the effect of his performances is to make cotton growing in America as well as cotton dealing and manufacturing more risky and speculative than it otherwise would be.

MR. H. G. TYLER, Private Secretary to Sir James La Touche, will return to the regular line to officiate in charge of a district during the hot weather, rejoining his appointment on the Lieutenant-Governor's Staff in the autumn.

MR. CARNDUFF, Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department, reverts to Bengal in order to take up the Judicial Commissionership of Chota Nagpur. Mr. Greeven will probably succeed to the Deputy Secretaryship.

THE Mysore Government have sanctioned a lakh of rupees for a second statue for His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore. The present one has apparently failed to give satisfaction owing to its indifferent likeness to the original. The services of Mr. W. R. Colton, A. R. A., from Home, appear to have been engaged for the purpose. He visits Mysore during the Dusserah to study local sentiments and tastes, and will take back with him an approved full-sized portrait bust of the late Maharaja.

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers dated the 29th ultimo, state that the Russians declare that of the four Japanese vessels sunk off Port Arthur the one nearest the harbour was ablaze for some time. Electric wires, apparently connected with an infernal machine, were discovered aboard. According to Japanese accounts the vessels were laden with stones and painted to represent warships. Each carried a captain, an engineer, and three seamen. Ten of the latter were drowned.

THE "New York Herald" states that the Japanese on Thursday silenced five of the Port Arthur fort guns. The town was seriously damaged, and a shell struck the anchorage and many junks were destroyed. Some shells fell close to the arsenal where several of the guards were killed.

OWING to their inability to repair the Retvisan and Tsarevitch both are being utilised as coast guard ships. Russia has thanked Great Britain for the help rendered by the crew of the Talbot in rescuing the survivors at Chemulpho. The Tsar has decorated General Kuropatkin and given him an autograph letter acknowledging the General's self-sacrifice.

ADMIRAL ALEXEIEFF reports that on the early morning of the 25th February, the Retvisan repelled several attacks by Japanese torpedo boats, two of which were subsequently sunk in the open sea. Mr. Bennet Burleigh states the Russians are evacuating Dalny with the object of more efficiently defending Port Arthur. The Russians boast they have ruined the Dalny breakwater, wharves, and railway sidings to prevent their use by the Japanese. Seventy miles of railway and some important bridges on the Harbin-Vladivostock section have been destroyed. All the mechanics at Port Arthur, Dalny, and Vladivostock are Chinese who are escaping and the Russians in consequence find difficulty in repairing the damaged warships.

Two hundred convicts on the Galapagos Islands, headed by a German prisoner, overpowered their warders, killed the Governor, seized a vessel, and reached Tumaco, in Colombia, where they were captured. The Galapagos Island lie on the equator 600 miles west of the Republic of Ecuador to which they belong.

IT is stated in official quarters, says the "Birmingham Post," that tenders are to be invited shortly by the Indian authorities for the supply of some 50,000 tons of rails and a quantity of girder work and piping. It is said that in this case the Government authorities will require that the material shall be transported by British ships, as long as the rates charged are not prohibitively higher than those tendered by foreign shipowners.

THE following letter is said by a Melbourne paper to have been received by the captain of the Australian team after the English victories in the test matches. It may speak for itself:—

"Dear sir,—Trusting you will not take it as a libberty to read these few Lines, I have read in the papers as how you lost the Match through England beating Australia on the Toss. I write you this letter to let you know that there is a man in our Club as can be relied on to win the Toss every time, being, in fact, Up to the Very Latest in all respects. He has Coins that is Two-Headers and Coins that is Two-Tailers, and if the Weather is dry and the Wicket is good he has never been known to Miss. Having tossed for our club many seasons, he is reckoned One of the Best and also gave every Satisfaction. Also much Cricket experience, being captain for many years of a Junior club in the Sydney Rocks, and having learned Fighting can be relied on to keep back the crowd off of the pitch. Refference is kindly given by the police. Please address letters to Two-Up School, Little Bourke. Trusting you will see your way to pick him for the next match, an early Reply will o

BALTIC SQUADRON.

TO FORCE NORTH-EAST PASSAGE.

JAPAN'S ACTIVITY.

RUSSIAN VESSEL LOST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 10.

"Le Temps" in a telegram from St. Petersburg says that the Russian Baltic Squadron will probably leave in July and attempt to force the North East passage.

Yesterday evening's message from Tokio regarding the disablement of eight Russian warships at Port Arthur is believed to be the general summing up of the situation antecedent to the attack made on the 8th inst.

The difficulties of communication and the activity of the censorship permit of only occasional glimpses of events rendering it impossible to gauge the accuracy of the numerous and often conflicting reports.

A despatch received at St. Petersburg from Port Arthur says that the Japanese fleet appeared at midnight on the 9th instant and bombarded intermittently until eight this morning.

An official report published at Tokio of the bombardment of Vladivostock on the 6th instant shows that it was a reconnaissance and effected considerable damage.

The Russian batteries did not reply.

The Japanese Squadron subsequently reconnoitred the neighbouring bays but nothing was seen of the Russian Squadron.

A Russian torpedoer has been lost between Port Said and Crete. The crew were all saved.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The exportation of horses from Russia has been prohibited

A military train left the rails westward of Irkutsk Twelve Cossacks were killed and injured.

The Russian warship Dmitridonskoi which has been repairing at Suez has entered the Canal.

Russian and Japanese mounted scouts had a brief encounter north of Pingyang on the 9th inst.

There were no casualties on either side.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that the enemy's torpedoers were detected at Port Arthur at one in the morning on the 10th instant.

The shore batteries opened fire and, says Admiral Alexeieff, our torpedoers went out at 2,40 a. m. and came in contact with the enemy at 4 a.m.

After some shots the enemy withdrew.

Later on our torpedoers reported that the Japanese squadron of fourteen ships was approaching.

The Japanese opened fire at 8 a. m. against our cruisers, the fortress firing continuously from behind Liaotishan promontory.

A naval petty officer named Martin employed at the Naval head quarters staff in Paris has been arrested owing to the interception of a letter alleged to have come from a Japanese Naval Attache referring to an offer made by Martin to supply some confidential documents.

The Legation has issued an unqualified denial.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

MUSCOVITE NOBBLING THE PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD MARCH. 11.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 10th March says there is the best authority for stating that an important American News Agency has been secured in Russia's interest which explains the organised attempt being made to influence American opinion.

"WEI-KI" OR "GO."

HOW JAPAN LEARNS TACTICS.

It was declared by a distinguished British Admiral that the curious facility of the Japanese for tactical problems, and the ease with which they were enabled to destroy half of Russia's Eastern fleet in a couple of days, are due "to their great delight in their national game of "go-ban."

It is a remarkable game, this universal pastime of the Far East but, probably, outside of China, no such high tribute has ever before been paid to it or, indeed, to any other form of simple indoor amusement. In the Far East it is thought so highly of that its acquirement is part of everyones education and yet the Chinese look upon anyone who is deeply killed in it as a person to be revered, as being somebody out of the ordinary. Skill in it implies astuteness and versatility, and the Chinese could hardly believe that a man could play this game well, and yet be possessed of only indifferent abilities as a practical man of the world. To them that would amount to a contradiction in terms.

But the Admiral gave the name wrongly "Go-ban" means the board which is used. The Japanese call the game "Go." In China, where it is believed to have originated, it is "Wei-Ki," and the Korean for it is "Pa-Tok." It is played on a board something like a chessboard, but with eighteen squares each way instead of only eight, and the men are not played on the squares, but on the points or corners of the squares. There are some 200 men, half of them black, the others white. The object is to surround your opponent's men and occupy, that is enclose, as much of the board as possible. It will be seen then, that it is a game of war. The men form encampments and furnish them with defences; and they slay, not merely single men, but hosts of men if they can be surrounded. Little contests go on simultaneously all over the board. If a fortress is allowed to become so crowded with men, women, and children that none of the garrison can move, it falls, to the enemy with its entire force. Great practice is required to play well. It is not a game for the lazy. Its subtleties are beyond the reach of the indolent and ignorant, its triumphs are too refined for men of gross and material tastes.

Tradition says that "Wei-ki" was invented by the Chinese Emperor Yao in 2356 B. C. It was introduced into Japan by Lord Kibi in 735 A. D., who had studied it for 20 years in China. In the days of the Chinese Empress Jito, 690-696. A.D., the records show that an attempt was made to prohibit the pastime, because men devoted too many hours to it. Another record shows that between 847-860 Japan paid a tribute to China of a set of "Go" stones made of gems. The men were originally polished pebbles, and the Koreans play with pebbles still, though they have wonderfully elaborate tables, so constructed that the placing of a man sounds a note of music. Several voluminous works have been written on the game, one of which is in eight weighty volumes. In Japanese society it is the general evening pastime. Military men play it greatly. Even village boys play it skilfully. In China paper boards are used, which also form scoring boards, and can be kept as records of each game.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

British Officers to Aid.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Earl Percy, replying to a question in the House of Commons said that immediately the General charged with the reorganisation of the Macedonian Gendarmerie leaves Constantinople in order to assume his duties he will be met at Salonika by ten British officers and eleven non-commissioned officers.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Dissolution Impending.

Last evening's debate in the House of Commons is regarded as hastening the General Election.

Both the Ministerial and Opposition speeches evinced a strong electioneering tendency.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA AND THE ARMENIANS.

Confiscation of Church Property.

INDIAN FUNDS SIEZED.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Earl Percy replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the question of Russian confiscation of the contributions of British Armenians in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay for Armenian educational objects in Russia was one of internal administration with which Great Britain was not concerned.

THE SOMALI WAR.

Raid by General Manning.

MULLAH'S HEAVY LOSSES

News from Somaliland states that General Manning has made a raid and killed 150 of the enemy and captured three thousand camels.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING YESTERDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The programme in the Viceroy's Council to-day as already announced was carried through.

In presenting the Select Committee's report upon the Madras Coast Lights' Bill Sir Edward Law said the only changes introduced were as regards the revision of the schedule. It had been decided to levy seven pies per ton for steam-vessels and to revise this rate after two years if it proved insufficient to meet expenses. As regards the Burma coast light dues which had been complained of as excessive this matter had been carefully gone into with the result that so far from being excessive they had been insufficient to meet all the charges that ought rightly to be set against the receipts, by an annual average of about Rs. 3,500. The past year, however, had been a good one and there was a surplus upon its working and as receipts were likely to grow in the future it had been decided to revise rates every five years in order to arrive at an approximate balance between the yield and the expenditure.

Rai Sri Rambahadur spoke upon the transfer of Property Bill which was passed. He said that the effect of the changes introduced would be far-reaching especially amongst the poorer classes in backward provinces, and he urged that the whole Transfer of Property Act should be revised more completely at an early date.

Sir Edward Law in introducing the Tariff Bill explained that it was to extend for a further period of time the operation of the legislation which enabled bounties on sugar resulting from the operation of the Cartel system to be countervailed, the existing act terminating this month.

The Viceroy in closing the sitting announced that the Ancient Monuments' Bill would be brought up to be passed and the Universities Bill to be discussed at next Friday's meeting. As there were many amendments in the latter measure to be discussed the sitting would be continued on Saturday and if necessary on the following Monday to enable it to be finished.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

A lengthy resolution of the Government of India is published. It reviews what has been and is being done to elevate the standard of education and to inspire it with higher ideals and calls upon the leaders of native thought and on the great body of workers in the field of Indian education to carry on and complete the task which the Government of India can do no more than begin.

As regards primary education the resolution state that this has hitherto received insufficient attention and an inadequate share of public funds and that the Government of India consider that it possesses a strong claim upon the sympathy both of the Supreme and local Governments and should be made a leading charge upon provincial revenues.

In regard to secondary education the resolution lays down that grants-in-aid should only be given to institutions which are efficient as regards the standard of teaching, discipline, sanitation and teachers and which have fees such as not to involve unfair or injurious competition with existing institutions. Such schools are to be ranked as "Recognised" and will alone be allowed to send up pupils to compete for or receive pupils in enjoyment of Government Scholarships. It further lays down that no institution which fails to conform to the elementary principles of sound education shall be permitted to present pupils for Universities' examination and that in future admission to the Universities should be restricted to "bona fide" private candidates and to candidates from recognised schools.

Regarding the attempt which has been made in India to introduce into secondary schools courses analogous to the "modern side" in similar institutions in England, the resolution admits that success has not hitherto been achieved but states that Government will not abandon their aim.

In regard to the school final examination the Government of India incline to think that the best solution will be found in adapting to Indian conditions the system of leaving examinations held at the conclusion of the secondary course. The resolution further states that the rules framed, regulating the admission of scholars to Government aided schools and their promotion on transfer from one school to another so as to secure that a record of their conduct shall be maintained, are now to be extended to all unaided schools which desire to enjoy the benefits of recognition.

The resolution goes on to review female education in India and acknowledges what the missionaries are doing in this connection and also the benefits conferred by Zenana teaching. It states that the Government of India desire that such teaching should be encouraged by grants-in-aid

The position of university education is then reviewed and the resolution states that the Government of India are prepared to give financial aid for improvements in Universities and their affiliated colleges.

In regard to the education of Europeans and Eurasions in India, the resolution states that the duty of inspecting this class of schools will be entrusted to a single inspector in each Province. A training school for teachers is to be established at Allahabad and stipends provided for students. A register of teachers will be formed and in future no one will be employed without proper tuitional qualifications. The systems both of grants-in-aid and scholarships are being revised upon a more liberal bases and more intelligent methods of testing efficiency are to be substituted for the rigid system of departmental examinations which has hitherto prevailed. Measures are also to be taken to secure the proper administration of endowments and to enforce sound methods of financial control in schools which depend upon Governments for assistance.

The resolution then reviews what is being done in connection with the Chiefs' Colleges, Technical Education, Schools of Art, Industrial Schools, Commercial Education, Agricultural Education, Training Colleges and Training Schools for primary teachers, and also as regards hostels. It further describes the existing educational service and states that the part which is already considerable, taken by natives of India in it will it is hoped, assume even of greater importance in future. It also anticipates that the Educational service will offer at readily increasing attractions to the best educational talent, and claims that India is entitled to ask for the highest intellect and culture that either English or Indian seats of learning can furnish.

MILITARY REFORMS.

Another small measure of military decentralisation has been sanctioned. It enables Lieutenant Generals of the four commands and the General Officer commanding, Burma, to sanction the discharge of soldiers. It also gives power to General Officers commanding districts to sanction the discharge of boys whose services are no longer required.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

ARRIVAL AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD. MARCH 11.

The Governor arrived at Ahmedabad this morning and is staying with Mr. Lawrence, the Commissioner at Shaibag. At noon he proceeded to the Municipal Hall to receive the address from the Ahmedabad Corporation which was read by Motilal Lalbhoy, the President, and enclosed in a lovely silver casket. The address alluded to recent progress made by the city and pointed out the necessity for additional primary school accommodation and asked Government for further grant. The address also alluded to the drainage scheme recently undertaken which is to cost eleven lakhs, and asked Government to allow free grants of land which would permit of building outside the city to relieve the conjested districts. His Excellency in reply spoke of the interest which he felt in ancient memorials of the city. Government he was afraid would be unable to do anything at present to help Ahmedabad in respect of primary school accommodation as every important town in the Presidency, not forgetting Bombay, required consideration in this respect. As regards free building grants he asked them to remember that Government had already supplied new Salsette rules which would afford much relief and he did not think the making of free grants would be fair to other landlords outside the city. Having dealt with one of more important points of Ahmedabad, he concluded by thanking them for their kind welcome. Later in the day he visited Hatising temple and also an exhibition of arts and industries of Ahmedabad.

PRECEDENCE OF NAVAL OFFICERS

CALCUTTA MARCH, 11.

A new table of precedence for the Royal Navy and the Indian Marine officers in India is gazetted Captains under three years' in the Royal Navy and Deputy Director, Indian Marine now rank as Lieutenant-Colonel; Assistant Directors, Indian Marine, Commanders, Royal Navy, Commanders, Indian Marine Staff, Commanders, Royal Navy and Inspectors of Machinery Indian Marine, immediately below Lieutenant Colonels; Lieutenants of eight years' seniority in the Navy, Chief Engineers Royal Navy as Majors; Lieutenants, Indian Marine over eight years seniority, Paymasters, Royal Navy and Chief Engineers, Indian Marine, immediately below Majors Lieutenants under eight years' Royal Navy, as Captains; Engineers, Royal Navy, lieutenants, Indian Marine under eight years' assistant paymasters of six years seniority and engineers Indian Marine, immediately below Captains; sub-lieutenants Royal Navy as lieutenants and sub-lieutenants, Indian Marine and Assist Engineers Indian Marine immediately below lieutenants.

RULES UNDER THE MINES ACT.

Rules under the Mines Act for the protection of persons working in mines are gazetted.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hodgson 82nd Punjabis officiates as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Inman I. M. S. officiates as a District P. M. O. vice Colonel Corbett acting in Bengal in place of Surgeon-General Burnett who officiates at army head quarters during the absence of Sir. Thomas Gallwey on leave.

Lieutenants Fagan Clarke, Gardiner, Arbuthnot and Wardel are gazetted Captains in the Indian Army.

The retirement is gazetted of the following officers:—Colonel B. C. Graves from 30th January, Lieut. Colonel J. S. Ashley from 23rd March and Major W. Batteiscombe from 5th April.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W. R. Straton is given seven months' leave Captain S. K. Knox officiates as Assistant Political Agent at Quetta. Captain Macquoid inspecting officer at Hyderabad and Mysore, Imperial Service troops has been granted eight months' leave.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

COLOMBO, MARCH 11.

Telegrams to the Australian papers state that the Dominion Government intends immediately increasing the strength of the Militia forces of Canada to one hundred thousand officers and men, and to make arrangements for the quick mobilisation of sixty thousand troops in the event of England becoming embroiled in the war.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Andrew 20th Deccan Horse officiates as inspecting Officer Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Troops.

Major C. P. Campbell, becomes second-in-command 38th Horse.

Second Lieutenant Aurel 1st West Yorkshires and Lieutenant Carey 1st Cheshires are posted respectively to the Bombay and Madras commands for the Indian Army.

Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Sandbach who was some time ago military secretary to the Viceroy has been appointed to command the first Sappers vice Colonel Barton whose tenure is expiring.

A TELEGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN.

We are informed that an intimation has been received in Bombay from the Calcutta Telegraph Office, that there is only one line working to Burma, and that deferred traffic is likely to suffer delay in consequence.

OBJECTION TO A LIQUOR SHOP AT COLABA.

The Bombay Temperance Council have forwarded to the Collector of Bombay a representation against the grant of a liquor license in respect of premises being erected in the neighbourhood of the tram terminus at Colaba. In reply it has been stated on behalf of the Collector that permission for the removal of a refreshment room to Lower Colaba Cross Road has been granted. The Temperance Council have since appealed to the Commissioner of Customs, Opium and Abkari drawing attention to what they describes as deviations of procedure by the Collector from the rules laid down by Government in respect of the grant of licenses. They state that sufficient measures have not been taken to make it known to the inhabitants of the district that an application for transfer had been received. It is pointed out that the premises for which the liquor permit has been given are still under construction and it is understood that a majority of the residents of the locality have submitted objections to the opening of the shop for the sale of liquor.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander N. F. J. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Karachi. She carried the 20th Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners, from Kirkee, consisting of 1 officer 2 native officers, 140 men rank and file and 8 followers, and the 117th Marathas from Bombay, comprising 7 officers 12 native officers, 594 men, 62 followers and 7 horses; 1 man 23 women, 32 children. 5 followers, 101st grenadiers; 22 men, 6 women, 7 children, R. G. A. Aden district: 7 men 113 native infantry; 1 clerk and 1 follower S. and T. Corps. The Canning also conveyed European details comprising 30 officers, 1 lady, 1 child, 1 warrant officer, 1 woman, 3 children 132 men, 8 women, and 7 children. The following are the names of the officers:—Captain C. B. L. Greenstreet, R.E., Lients. Murrows, R.G.A., Willcox 2nd Welsh Regiment and Stubbs Suffolk Regiment; Major and Mrs. Vans and child, R.G.A., Lieutenant Dunbar Walker, R.A.M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Light 114th Marathas, Major White, 114th Marathas, Captains Lester and Robinson, 117th Marathas, Lieutenants Carroll, Manners, and Goil, 117th Marathas and Gunner Gladsby wife and 4 children, R.G.A.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Picturesque Spring Dress

THE LAND OF SILENT WIVES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 19.

More and more does the picturesque exert its influence over modern dress, and individual taste is permitted to triumph over hard and fast rules of fashion. The great objection to the picturesque style of dress is that the majority of women are incapable of judging which is best suited to their own style of beauty. The term "picturesque" is apt to cover a multitude of sins such as glaring colours, shabby finery, and ill-fitting badly cut clothes. When properly carried out, picturesque dress is generally costly. As a rule the fit of the waist is more or less hidden under soft folds of the material, lace, and trimmings, but none the less must the waist be well cut. In most instances skirts are full or draped; and while it is easier to gain a good effect in a wide skirt of some rich fabric than in a close-fitting one of comparatively cheap material, the difference between the well made and the badly made hand some skirt is apparent even to the casual observer. The general lines to be followed in materials are already clearly indicated, and prove once more the popularity of the voile and canvas weaves.

The very fine voiles are exquisite in texture and colour; soft pearl greys, silvery blues, and delicate mauves lead among the light shades, though the white voile is much in demand, and all the ecru, biscuit, and champagne shades are to be seen. There is, too, a pale banana yellow that seems insistent, and many light shades of a soft, leafy green are shown. Silk voile has had a wonderful popularity this winter and though it has so far been used chiefly for evening or house frocks, it will certainly be an important feature of the summer modes. Nothing could adapt itself more readily to the prevailing fashion lines, and the silken shimmer of the material gives it a charm lacking in the all-wool voile. One idea carried out in many of the new voiles introduces drawn-thread patterns into the plain surface. Dots, small squares tiny bow knots, and conventional scroll designs are woven into the fabric, with the effect of drawn work, and give an impression of lace-like delicacy that is beautiful. This same idea is carried out in many of the all-silk, silk and wool, or silk and cotton tissues, which are legion. Following the tendency towards almost imperceptible shadings in one colour are new foulards which have dots or designs woven in a shade so nearly that of the main body of the material that in the high light of the satin sheen the figure does not come out at all and only appears like a vague shadow picture, where the surface is comparatively in shadow. Cool willow and leaf greens, soft wool browns and biscuits that do not contain enough yellow to look warm on summer days, and all the gamut of blues are the colours most conspicuous among the foulards, though white and black effects are numerous. These same colours predominate among the figured, taffetas and Louisines; and in all silks the gun-metal greys have a place. Mauve, too, holds its place, though less frequently seen in the foulards than in the other silks. The taffetas, so eminently suitable for the 1830 frocks that promise to be successful throughout the summer, are lovely in the small patterns of blouse type and in the flowered designs, but are perhaps at their best in plain tones to be made up with ruchings bouillonees, laces and all the frivolous details of the 1830 modes. Silks in heavier weave and novelty weaves are many, and the Liberty satins plain or figured, are among the loveliest of the new materials Brocades with white or delicate pastel tints brocaded with flower and vine in the faintest and most shadowy of colouring are charming stuffs for the Louis XVI frocks that are more and more popular, and these brocades must have in colouring and design no touch of the flamboyant and striking; must be dainty delicate suggestive of panniers and powdered heads and patches and subtle coquetry. The tailor coat and skirt suit, of course, with the want of a large majority of women, and, leaving out of the question the severe mannish walking costumes, almost all the dressy spring frocks show a bolero or Eton in one form or another.

The absorbing interest of the world of dress during last week was, of course, the marriage of Princess Alice of Albany to Prince Alexander of Teck, which was as brilliant an affair as gorgeous gowns and bright-hued uniforms could make it. The bride's robe was a triumph of taste and skill and was of the new material, "satin charmense," which combines the sheeny surface of satin with the gracefully falling properties of crepe-de-Chine. The trained skirt was richly embroidered with raised design of white chiffon roses with chenille leaves, which were caught up by Louis Seize bows of white velvet ribbon, the design being encrusted with diamonds. This gorgeous robe opened in front over an underskirt trimmed with three rows of the new fashionable chenille fringe, each row headed by the pattern of chiffon roses that appeared on the train. The bodice had a berthe edged with chenille fringe, round which was adjusted a cluster of orange blossom, the sleeves being made of full white chiffon. Some of the trousseau gowns are very elaborate, and mostly of very delicate light textures, as befits so girlish a wearer. Some of the walking gowns are quite charming models of what such costumes ought to be. A fawn-coloured cloth costume has quite a plain skirt trimmed with two bands of the material, and the bodice is relieved by a trimming of brown chenille. Another dark blue faced cloth has its severity relieved by a vest of fine white cloth embroidered in several well-contrasting colours. An elegant dress of grey cloth is trimmed with yak lace insertion, and has revers and band of pink velvet, with the indispensable jabot of lace at the throat.

The question of sleeves threatens to become a pressing one, or rather an ever-widening one, considering the dimensions to which they are expanding The fulness at the wrist of some of the more up-to-date gowns is most pronounced, and, be it frankly admitted, most ugly and inconvenient if it be a question of wearing a coat over the dress. Some of the fashionable sleeves resemble those of a dressing gown, with their ample fulness, wide cuffs, and pendant tassels, and are quite out of place in a walking gown. Some are puffed above the wrist and confined lower by a wide frill, this again falling over and under-sleeve of lace. Some of the actual gowns worn by Parisian leaders of fashion have one, if not two, enormously deep frills of lace in the wide sleeves, that are quite the predominant note of the toilette. Is it a sign, by the way, that Parisian are becoming increasingly democratic, that hats are steadily reverting to the Revolutionary period, not content with the Napoleonic sac militaire, so suggestive of the grande armee? The mania for gallons, gold braids, and cockades grows in Paris. This, however, is a welcome improvement on the cruel fashion of the aigrette we have favoured of late It is a very great pity, in my humble opinion, that we must always be hankering first after this and then after that period, instead of having enough originality to devise garbs which are specially applicable to our own particular epoch. Good styles of dress can only be evolved in sympathetic support with the age they are produced in, and I feel sure if we were to trust to our own mother within this matter of dress-designs that we should end in producing something much more satisfactory than early Victorian or Napoleonic styles. That we have to resort to the n argues little for our enterprise, or for the inventive powers of our modistes. Why should we not be content to be our twentieth-century selves and listen to the neglected inspirations of commonsense?

At the present time, when the possession of Korea may almost be described as the question at issue in the Russo-Japan war, a few words on Korean women willbe of interest. The lives of the upper-class ladies in Korea are, we are told, passed in absolute seclusion so far as masculine society is concerned. As etiquette forbids their going out in the day-time—except on rare occasions, and then only as the occupants of closed chairs—the entire day is spent within the courts of the houses. Here the feminine portion of the family employ their time in embroidering and sewing, varied by the reading of light literature and gossip. Outdoor exercise may, however, be taken in the evening between the hours of eight and twelve during which time the male population is debarred from patrolling the city. It is a strange and weird sight, traveller tell us, to see the darkened streets filled with cloaked and muffled women, who can only make their way long by the lamps borne by servant escorts. Custom decres that at this late hour ladies may be permitted to visit feminine friends with—of course—the consent of their husbands, to whom an account must be given of all their movements abroad. But if the lives of the patrician ladies are thus enclosed, the fate of their peasant sisters is in one way even harder. For beside making all the clothing for her household, and attending to the cooking and domestic work, the Korean woman of the poorer classes is also compelled to husk and clean all the rice required with a heavy pestle and mortar (no light task), to draw water, and to carry heavy loads to market on her head. In addition to all this, she not infrequently works in the fields, besides spinning, weaving and looking after wants of a large family. It is small wonder that at thirty the Korean peasant woman is prematurely old, while at forty she scarcely ever has a tooth left in her head.

Such is the Londoner's love for the Jap and any opportunity for an overflow of his animal spirits, that it is reported that the danizens of the East End are only awaiting news of a decisive Japanese victory to celebrate the event in another "Mafeking Day" display. One enterprising vendor of "mafficking" accessories has already laid in a stock of many thousands of Japanese flags and lanterns.

BOOKS ON MANY TOPICS.

FROM SARANAC TO THE MARQUESAS AND BEYOND, by Mrs. M. J Stevenson (Methuen) is a book of special interest to the admirers of R. L. Stevenson and that term includes almost every one. It is a collection of letters from Mrs. Stevenson, mother of the author, written to her sister in 1887-88, while on the journey in search of a climate that would prolong the life of R. L. Stevenson, then threatened by consumption. The introduction is by Dr. Balfour, and the letters are edited and arranged by Marie Clotilde Balfour. The letters tell all about the voyage among the South Sea Islands in the "Casco," a journey that helped to decide Stevenson in his choice of a region in which to defy delicacy. The letters give ample and pleasant descriptions of the Islanders and their manner of life, as well as of the celebrated novelist and his happy relations with his own family. Full notes at the end explain the references to peculiar customs or incidents among the inhabitants of the Southern Islands. It is an opportunely published book, and one that it is a pleasure to read.

A COMEDY OF CONSCIENCE by S. Weir Mitchell appearing again in a new series of American authors (David Douglas, Edinburgh) is a charming little story, a case that demands and gets the finest attention of all the friends of Serena Vernon who is emphatically besieged by the desire to do the exactly right thing under the most singular circumstances conceivable. The result is a delightful account of the process by which the situation is met. The dialogue between Serena and the various friends who urge on her acceptance their particular suggestions is bright and clever without being fatiguingly smart. The advice offered by her most trusted female mentor rouses Serena to say "I think Solomon must have owed his wisdom to the numberless ladies of his household." Miss Vernon is hers-lf throughout, and never more so than when she yields in the end to the robust if somewhat selfish counsels of her cousin. It is not often that we get so much pleasant reading in so small a compass.

LITTLE JOAN, by John Strange Winter (George Bell and Sons) shows that the spring from which this writer's stories are drawn is never dry, and is of a uniform character, fresh and unclounded with any embarassing poisonous element. Her girls who make up as heroines, or who fill secondary parts in the plots are all pretty, healthy and happy minded and closely united in a pleasant and unbroken bond of family affection: the men are fine, manly fellows, handsome as a rule either in the ornate or sternly masculine style. Indeed, they are so admirable that the only difficulty requiring to be surmounted by the admired heroine is that of choosing between two types of devoted lovers, equally charming and almost equally liked. It makes the situation always dangerous for the absent one. John Strange Winter hits the popular taste in her stories and does not attempt to play on the tragic element in her readers. The unresolved seventh is not left long in the air.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY A GRANDFATHER is the title of a small volume of correspondence selected by Mrs. Lucy Crump from the letters of her father, Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill, to his grand children (S. C. Brown Langham & Co., London). It was primarily meant to preserve Dr. Birkbeck Hill's memory green among his own descendants, but the letters are so amusing and so exactly the kind that would please all children with their "fairy fancies, their quips and cranks, their stories of land and sea and mountain," that Mrs. Crump's idea of giving them a wider extension is a happy one. Dr. Birkbeck Hill enters with glee into the incidents of the short lives of his grand children interesting them in every way, and never talking above their heads. His pen is ready with pleasant stories or jokes, and if he does draw a moral it is so cleverly wrapt up that its harsh edges do not rub the little one to whom it is addressed the wrong way. His journeys to the Riviera gave him ample opportunity for interesting his youthful correspondents in things beyond their ken and they must have welcomed the postman that brought these nice letters from foreign lands. It is of interest to remember that Dr. Birkbeck Hill was a great admirer of Samuel Johnson and edited an edition of Boswell's Life of the great Doctor. Both he and his wife died recently. She was a sister of Sir John Scott news of whose death was received with regret in Bombay a few days ago.

The Siddal edition of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's works consist of seven small octavo volumes, each with a photogravure frontispiece. They are bound in cloth at half a crown each, or in leather for three shillings. "THE NEW LIFE" of Dante Alighieri is the latest issue of these pretty little books. (Ellis and Elvey, 29 New Bond Street, London). A prefatory note by William Michael Rossetti, brother of the translator of "La Vita Nuova" explains how Dante Gabriel Rossetti devoted himself for years to the study of the great Italian poet's works, beginning to translate them when he was seventeen and continuing to improve his renderings of Dante year after year. The "Vita Nuova" is the autobiography of the poet up to his twenty-seventh year, and reflects the youthful spirit of Dante, who, Boccacio asserts, was ashamed of it in maturer years. However that may be it remains still a classic that scholars revere. Beatrice is in every page, the sensitiveness of the devout lover is visible in every sentence and in every sonnet, the poet's exquisite fancies glowing through it all. To those who cannot read Dante in the original and even to those who can, these little volumes in so convenient a form and size will be welcome.

TALKS ON HEALTH by Mrs. Brander. (The Christian Literature Society. London and Madras 3 annas paper cover, 6 annas cloth.) This is an excellent series of eleven Lectures on Health, the most important thing in the world to every one, but unfortunately one which is by almost all people left to take care of itself, until it has suffered so much that the danger of its entire loss makes us work hard to recover it. Mrs. Brander enlarges clearly and plainly, so as to be understood by the simplest readers and hearers, on the means to be utilised in keeping well, that is good air, good food, good exercise, good rest and cleanliness, and each of these heads she subdivides again, showing their bearing on the repair of the body and on the maintenance of our health. Four of the lectures are devoted to explaining the structure of our bodies, one to digestion and assimilation of food another to the process of the purification of the blood, one to exercise and rest, one to cleanliness and one to sanitation of towns and villages, of course with special reference to India. The chapter on the water supply should be learned by heart in this country, where the polluted well takes almost sacred rank. The last lecture deals with the purification of Drinking water, the milk supply and the food supply generally. This little book is full of the most admirably simple lessons and we recommend it to the Sanitary Association (Ladies Branch) as an excellent Vade Mecum which if translated into the Vernaculars would do much to explain the scope of the good work that has been inaugurated in Bombay. It has been written entirely for Indian readers and is specially addressed to the women of this country in whose charge are the care of the home the superintendence of the food and the management of the children, and in whom ignorance on those subjects can do untold harm.

POINTS OF THE HORSE by Captain M. H. Hayes. (Hurst and Blackett Ltd. 3½ shillings) This third edition of a very useful and successful publication is illustrated with 660 reproductions of photographs and drawings, that is 270 more than previous editions contained. The work has also been revised and enlarged with many valuable additions to the text. Captain Hayes gave his readers in the first edition of this book published, the benefit of many years' hard work among horses, breaking and riding them in India, Burmah, Ceylon, China, Japan, Egypt, South Africa, England and elsewhere. After the first edition was sold out the author settled in Leicestershire and there hunting, breaking, training and practising as a veterinary surgeon he laid in a further store of practical experience which went to improve and swell a second edition. Since then three journeys to Russia with horses for sale, an official engagement for six months at the Russian remount depots, and two voyages to South Africa in charge of remounts, have broadened his views on horses and enabled Captain Hayes to add many interesting pages to his book. Chapters are devoted to wild asses, zebras and equine hybrids besides innumerable additional items in the information about horses, with the result that this new volume is nearly twice as large as the previous one. Valuable and generous assistance rendered by a long list of horse-lovers is acknowledged by the author in his preface.

Mr R. Vasudeva Row is an addition to the already long list of translators of Indian verse: In SAKUNTALA by Kalidas (G. A. Natesan and Co. Esplanade, Madras) he begins his series of rendering "Idylls of Ancient Ind". In translating into English, Mr. R. V. Row has avoided all dramatic detail and versifies only the most interesting parts of the narrative, striving, however to preserve the spirit of the original. He has allowed himself some latitude in the method of treatment he adopts. Some of the finest fancies of Kalidas are he thinks too delicate to be rendered into English, they seem to him almost beyond the pale of Western Art. It has taken him three years' study of the original to produce this free translation into idyllic verse. That form has been chosen as being a more fitting medium for alien thought and culture than the epic or dramatic style. The story is compressed into less than a hundred short pages, no very heavy study for readers who cannot follow Sakuntala in the original.

"GOLF is a first-rate game for ladies," says Mr. James Braid, the ex-champion, in an article in "Cassell's Saturday Journal." "Nearly every representative of the gentler sex who is an active member of a golf club is a big, strong woman. It may be advisable to point out, however, that you can't play golf if you tie yourself up too tightly with corsets."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Budget estimates of the Bombay Port Trust for 1904-05 have been issued. The Chairman Mr. W. C. Hughes in a memorandum on the estimates states that in framing them he has had the valuable assistance of a Special Committee of the Trustees, composed of Mr. Vijbhucandas Amarsan, Mr. W. Greaves and Mr. H. E. E. Procter. The estimates of Income are based mainly on the actuals of the calendar year with allowances in respect of the principal articles of Trade, which careful consideration of the circumstances of the current season appear to justify or necessitate. The estimates of Expenditure provide liberally for the due fulfilment of all the liabilities of the Board and for the efficient administration of the Act; and under Capital provide for the prosecution of the of the improvement in the facilities for Trade already in progress or sanctioned by the Board.

A SATISFACTORY SURPLUS.

The Capital Expenditure, to be met principally from loans is estimated at Rs 43,48,500. On the Revenue side the estimates show a surplus of income over expenditure of Rs. 4,02,538 after providing for all liabilities including Interest, Sinking Funds and for the depreciation and replacement of Plant and Machinery This satisfactory surplus indicates a continuance of the prosperity of the finances of the Board. No reductions in the charges are proposed as it is intended that the surplus shall be carried to the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund in pursuance of the policy of strengthening the reserve in view of the liability to be incurred in executing the scheme for new docks now in hand and other works for the improvement in the trade facilities of the Port. The Reserve Fund, which at the close of 1902-03 stood at Rs. 15,05,949, was increased by the surplus in that year to Rs. 19,83,995. Invested in public securities of the value of about Rs. 20-3-4 lakhs at current market prices. The surplus in 1903-04 will, it is anticipated, exceed Rs. 5 lakhs, and with this and the estimated surplus in 1904-05, the Reserve Fund will be raised to about the limit of Rs. 30 lakhs, at which the Board has proposed it should be provisionally fixed. The subject will accordingly have to be re-considered early next year and it will probably be deemed prudent to still further add to the reserve to fully safeguard the Trade against variation in charges due to temporary enhancements, such as might in the future become necessary without a large reserve In the meantime there can be no question of the wisdom of proposing to maintain the present rates and apply the estimated surplus in 1904-05 in this way.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

The estimate of expenditure to be incurred on Capital Works is as follows:—Section I. Prince's Dock Rs. 88,000 Section II. Victoria Dock Rs. 1,45,000; Section III. New Dock Construction Rs. 18,50,000; Section IV. New Works Ordinary Rs. 23,10,500 total Rs. 43, 93,500.

Of this amount Rs. 7,30,000 will be provided from balances of former loans and Rs. 4,50,000 from Depreciation Funds, leaving Rs. 31,53,500 to be met by a new loan to be raised in 1904. The Budget makes provision for a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs, of which Rs. 1,01,575 is required to cover expenditure in 1902-03 and 1903-04 advanced from cash balances and Rs. 17,44,925, will be required for expenditure during the earlier months of 1905-06, pending the raising of a further loan in the monsoon of 1905.

The estimates provide for the completion of the works budgetted for in previous years, including the new Hydraulic Power station which is to serve both the present docks and provides room for a duplicate, engine for the new docks, the new Steam Tug for the Port Department, paving dock wharves excavating the Victoria Dock South Channel, and quarters for labourers and artisans and for certain of the officers of the Board. These works have been described in previous reports and call for no further comment.

THE NEW DOCKS.

Of the other new works the most important is the large project for the new docks at Mody Bay the final detailed estimates for which were sanctioned by the Board in December last and are still before Government. The total estimated cost is Rs. 382,09,833, including ranges of 3-floored, sheds for each berth, Railway sidings, and hydraulic cranes, plant and machinery. Tenders for the masonry and excavation of both the wet and dry docks have been invited, the date fixed for their submission being 12th April 1904. It is accordingly anticipated that the hot weather and monsoon months will be spent in preliminaries and that the work will be proceeded with vigorously in the next cold season. There has been no important alteration in the design which provides, as previously described, for a wet dock 50 acres in area, affording a total length of quayage of 12,960 lineal feet, with entrance 90 feet wide and a depth of water over the entrance sill at H. W. O. N. Tides of 34 feet 3 inches, and a dry dock 1,000 feet

still remains unpaid. One of their chief difficulties was that they had been ordered by Government to reduce their present rates of octroi on sugar and ghee to an extent which will cause the Municipality an annual loss of about Rs. 43,000. They trusted therefore that his Excellency's Government would sympathetically consider their representation on this subject when it is forwarded by the Collector and President.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in reply, said: Mr. President, members of the Municipality of Surat, and citizens,—Having been appointed to the position of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, I am naturally gratified at receiving your assurance of loyalty and devotion to his Majesty King Edward VII. So far away from Great Britain it is, of course, the first consideration for one holding a highly responsible position in the Presidency to know that the subjects of his Majesty always retain feelings of fidelity towards him. With regard to the address that you have been so good as to present to me, I am glad to know that, despite unfortunate circumstances, during these latter years you still have been able to undertake works of great and important benefit to the town. First of all, I notice that you refer to the protective and flood works that were so essential to the well being of the community. Formerly I understand, there was great liability to floods which swept through the streets rendering them almost impassable and caused great inconvenience to numbers of those living in houses that were lowly situated. But when you refer to the financial conditions in which you have been placed by plague, I realise how very difficult your situation is, I see that on the one hand you want to undertake works of undoubted utility and on the other, you are cramped and hampered by lack of funds. The water-works on which you spent the large sum of 8 1-2 lakhs, will, I am sure, be appreciated by the whole population, as the benefit of getting a good water supply must be appreciated. When you refer to the drainage and other measures you wish to undertake as well as protection from fire, and at the same time feel that your difficulties have been increased by the Government determining to reduce the octroi duties, I would say that in the first place though the duty on ghee is to be reduced by the revised orders of the Government of India, you will understand that the octroi duty on ghee is allowed to be Rs. 6 annas 4 and that I understand is the precise duty arrived at by you at the present time. Therefore you will incur no loss on that account. In regard to sugar the limit has been increased on this article to Rs. 4 annas 11, but there you are now levying a duty of Rs. 10, with the result that you will incur a probable loss of about Rs. 15,000 a year. That is a heavy amount, but I imagine, though I may be wrong, that there may be some further reduction of this loss, because with the lower rate of octroi duty it is presumable that there will be an increased consumption of sugar, and therefore you will levy your octroi duty on a greater amount from that article. However that may be when you formulate your representation and send it up to Government I can assure you that it will be earnestly considered. I cannot say more than that at the present time; and also with regard to the increased grant you seek for

THE SCHOOL OF ART.

In driving through the streets of the town I have noticed with pleasure several schools, and I understand from Mr. Morrison that the School of Art is one of the best managed schools that can be found in this part of the country, and I look forward if possible to pay it a visit and see something of the work done there. There you may be sure that the representation you have made to Government will as far as possible meet with sympathetic consideration, and I cannot make you any larger promise than that. Now, on my behalf I can say that it has been a great satisfaction to me to come and pay a visit to Surat. As you well remarked in your address, it is the first visit I have paid to any important town in the mofussil, and I think it is very appropriate that it should be paid to Surat, as it was to Surat that the British first came. I think any one who reads some of the history of India must have their sympathies and feelings awakened and quickened by coming to Surat where the name of Hawkins Finch and Roe, as the pioneers of the advent of the British into India, are so closely associated with it. The history of Surat has been one of considerable importance, and of great commercial vicissitude. The fluctuations of the fortunes of this town have one moment been at the very zenith, and then plunged into almost an abyss of distress, sometimes owing to the misfortunes of plague or the ravages of flood and fire, and at other times by the wars that have been carried on. Nothing can be more interesting than to read the history of the connexion of the British Government with this town. From 1608, when Hawkins first arrived here with letters to the Emperor Jehangir till the middle of the 18th century their position was very unfecided. Then it was that the British acquired direct control over Surat, but still they ruled it, at all events nominally, with the power and influence of the Nawab, and it was not until 1842 that the two flags British and Mogul, ceased to fly jointly. It is a very remarkable history for any town, and therefore it has been a great matter of interest for me to come here and to bring to mind something of the past history of the place. I congratulate the inhabitants of the place in one respect certainly, and that is by all the old accounts written in connexion with this place there has been one feature mentioned which is certainly detrimental to its credit. Even in the times when it numbered perhaps 500,000 or 600,000 people, even in

THE VERY ZENITH OF ITS GOOD FORTUNES,

still the streets were a quagmire, a mass of filth and dirt. You have entirely removed that reproach from your town—that is a great thing to have done. It is a great thing to have built these protective works against floods, and to have undertaken other concerns that are of undoubted benefit to the place. I noticed with pleasure as I drove along, though I had no time to visit them, what appeared to me to be very well kept public gardens and which I understand are a source of great pleasure and enjoyment to the inhabitants of the town. Finally, gentlemen, let me say that I appreciate, and so does Lady Lamington, most thoroughly the hearty welcome you have extended to us. It has been a great joy to us, and that joy has been greatly increased by the hearty welcome which has been extended towards us—not towards us personally but towards us as being the embodiment of the British Raj. And I am glad to think that it was the one quality that has been told of by the historians of this place, that the inhabitants, were always happy and joyous, even despite the bad times they have gone through and I may say, if I may judge from the expressions that I have seen on the faces of those in your streets, that you seem happy and contended, although you may not have that amount of wealth which may of us would desire so have. It has given me additional pleasure to meet several of your leading citizens, who are representatives of so ne of the families which have long been connected with the history of this place. They are the upholders of the credit of Surat, and it has been a source of pleasure and interest to me to have ma e their acquaintance. Once more, gentlemen, have to thank you on behalf of Lady Lamington and myself for the very kind welcome you have given to us (applause).

Flower and pan-supari having been distributed the gathering dispersed. His Excellency before his departure expressed his satisfaction that one of the principal ornaments of the Durbar Hall was an excellent portrait of her Late Majesty Queen Victoria.

His Excellency subsequently visited the School of Art and the Government Dairy farm; and later in the evening held a reception at the Collector's bungalow, one hundred and fifty guests being invited. To-morrow the Governor's party will be supplemented by the arrival from Bombay of Lady Gertrude Molyneaux, Major Yarr, and Capt. Jeune.

THE SIND CAPITALS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

But Hyderabad is not the Sind of the great majority of Sindhis, who live in tiny hamlets of square-mud houses among their fields and canals and waterwheels. The rainfall of Sind is a negligeable quantity, and everything green in tiny country is the product of the snows of the Himalayas, brought down by the mighty Indus, and thence spread by a carefully regulated arterial system of great canals and their branches, cuts and distributaries and ditches, over thousands of square miles. It is almost more important to know on what canal a Sindhi lives than in what village. The village is often little more than an encampment, still named after its chief-man, and may be gone tomorrow, especially if the people are half-normadic like some of the Baluchis. But the canal is logically anterior to the land itself, and gives it is significance. Only in the deserts of Thar and Parkar to the East, or the limestone hills of Kohistan to the West do we escape the great canal system.

From Hyderabad a railway, long indicated as an impossible enterprise, runs straight through thar and Parkar and Rajputana desert to join the Bombay Delhi line at Marwar junction. This narrow thread piercing true to its goal through endless sand-hills, with scarcely a village upon its course, is indeed a thing for engineers to be proud of, and it is a link, soon to be reinforced by a second and shorter line through Cutch, which will go far to remove the sense of the seperateness of all things Sindhi which prevails in the main and better-known parts of the Presidency of Bombay.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY A EUROPEAN.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which G. P. Sharling, lately the manager of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company was charged with criminal misappropriation of Rs. 12,000 belonging to the firm. Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors, defended the accused.

The accused in his statement to the Court said: I plead guilty generally to having used certain moneys of my employers for purposes unauthorised by them, but the facts stated in the information are not exactly correct as mentioned hereafter. I am advised that I am not chargeable under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code as I was only a manager and servant of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company and not their agent. I say that I have always kept true accounts and duly entered all sums received by me for the firm. I say that the firm knew about my having drawn on their accounts and passively acquiesced in it to give me an opportunity of getting my accounts straight. My pay was Rs. 312-8-0 a month from 1899 to 1st October 1900 when I got a further 1 per cent commission on net profits (about £35 a year) and my pay was increased by £25 a year on 1st October 1901 and was increased to Rs. 400 from 1st October 1902. During the whole of my service I have been applying to the home firm for increase of my pay and represented to them that my pay was not sufficient to live upon especially after my marriage on 5th December 1899. This will be shown by typed copies of my letters home, which copies are now in possession of the prosecution and also the typist De Souza can swear to them. About January 1902 Mr. William Du Cros came to Bombay and looked at the old expenses book, but never asked me about the money. I told him the same day that I had overdrawn £300 or so. He said it would be all right. The next day Mr. Irvine came in to audit the books in presence of Mr. Du Cros and looked at this expenses book and asked if he was to check it, and Mr. Du Cros told him not to do so. I told Mr. Nundalkar and Mr. Pathare that I had told Mr. Du Cros of the over-drafts and that he said it would be all right. In June 1902 Mr. Ferguson reported to the home firm that I had kept moneys in hand instead of paying them into the bank, but no notice of this was taken by them and no letter written. Recently about 17th November last Mr. Ferguson told me that he had telegraphed to the home firm about deficiencies which he had found. I then gave him the copy of the letter to Mr. Du Cros. One or two days after, I saw Mr. Ferguson again and he told me that the home firm wanted me to pay down the money or find two sureties. I then saw Mr. Mirza and went with him to Mr. Ferguson, and we then offered that I should go to Calcutta for the purpose of realising assets there. Mr Ferguson went with Mr. Mirza to Mr. Acworth, and this offer was wired home. Mr. Ferguson wrote to that effect to Mr. Mirza. On 25th November I went to Calcutta to realise some assets there. If the monthly statements of account sent to the home firm by me since 1899 up to the present day are compared with the cash books and weekly certificate form signed by me as manager certifying that all cash received has been lodged in the bank it will be seen that the certificates granted by me do not agree with the monthly statements of account, because I certified that all cash had been paid into the bank and the debts outstanding account showed a balance in hand, the home firm must have known it. Both these forms are checked by the home firm and they have seen the discrepancies but they took no notice of them, and I naturally concluded they knew that I had overdrawn and were giving me a chance of paying back the overdrafts and they knew very well that I could not do so out of my pay and commission. I have made very large profits for the firm while I have been their servant. I say with regard to the sum of Rs. 2,103-12-0 forming portion of the first item charged against me of Rs. 10,420-0-0. That all the cheques forming this sum of Rs. 2,103-12-0 were paid to the Income Tax Collector, Bombay, except Rs. 702-8-0 which I realised and paid my expenses out of it while in Calcutta. With regard to the items of Rs. 2,254-10-0 and Rs. 6,000, these were used by me in meeting deficiencies in the expenses account. With regard to deficiency and expenses account Rs. 3,500 mentioned in the information I say that I have made disbursements on expenses account since the end of September last of Rs. 3,878-7-0 as per particulars which I produce and the only deficiency on this account is Rs. 2,370-3-0. I say that all the facts stated in my letter to Mr. Du Cross, given to Mr. Ferguson are true. I am 35 years of age and have one child, a boy three years old. I can honestly say that I have in no way benefited by the discrepancies. I lost the money in trying to get straight with the firm and through the defalcations of the persons I trusted. My wife, to pay for my defence, has had to raise the money on the little jewellery she had and she will now be left with little or nothing to support herself and child. All along I firmly believed I was acting with the firm's knowledge and acquiescence and that the opportunity would be given me to pay back my overdrafts, and they have known that I have been in monetary difficulties since 1901.

The Magistrate in giving his decision recapitulated the facts of the case. Proceeding he said: The accused has pleaded guilty to the charge framed against him, and Mr. Byrne has on his behalf addressed the Court at some length in mitigation of the punishment which it is my distressing duty to pass upon the accused. I have listened readily to all that Mr. Byrne has said, but I much regret to say that I have been unable to find in the circumstances of this case any feature which in my opinion can be pleaded in condonation or mitigation of the offences. The smallness of the accused's salary, the fact of his being a husband and father, and the alleged neglect of the home office to pull him up before are hardly matters which I can give any weight to. The broad fact remains that during a period of six months the accused had from time to time betrayed the trust reposed in him, and had misappropriated beyond all hope of recovery apparently a very large sum of money belonging to his employers. I feel that I am bound in this case to pass a heavy sentence upon the accused. I sentence him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The hearing of the other charges was adjourned.

DIVINE SERVICES.

1V SUNDAY IN LENT.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral in C.
Hymns—183, 322 and 254.
6 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—182, 19 and 31.
Collections for—Indo British Institute.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
Wednesday—Litany and Sermon at 5 p. m.
Friday—Evensong (Choral) at 6 p. m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymn—315 and 318.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—255, 26 and 477.
Offertories—during the day for Church Expenses.
Matins and Litany on Wednesday and Friday.
5 a.m.—Holy Communion on Thursday.
8 m.—Evensong, daily at 7 p.m.
Except on Thursday when it will be at 7-30 p.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Bleon.
10 a.m.—Children's Service,
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher Rev Father Nicholson.
Alms for the Poor,

WESLEYAN CHURCH,
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service. Preacher—Rev C Ryder-Smith B. A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. Preacher—Rev. A. J. Reunell.
6-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
9-30 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. Arthur J. Reynell.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder-Smith B. A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Services.
8 a.m.—Matins on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
8 a.m. Holy Communion on Tuesday and Thursday.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—279, 193 and 190.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—863, 181 and 339.
Offertories for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—181 and 243.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—183, 252 and 92.

CHURCH OF St. STEPHEN, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—108, 112 and 320.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Instruction.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—33, 248, 217, 252, 182, 256, 292 and 249.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)

Sunday Services at 8-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Sunday School at 5 p.m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the church expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Morning Service,
Psalm—40.
Hymn—154.
Hymn—156.
Hymn—287

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Wandby Road.)

8 a. m.—Children's Service
11 a. m.—United Service, (St Andrew's Church.)
6-9 p.m.—Fellowship Association,
6 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. Alex. S. Crichtan.
Hymns—324, 256 and 618.
Psalm—51.

STARTING PRICES ON THE LINCOLN AND GRAND NATIONAL.

SPECIAL LIMIT write for Probable Runners.—CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PATHOS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PASSING OF A FAITHFUL FRIEND.

As my readers have observed writes "T.P." in "M. A. P." I had written about the sadness of the opening days of the House of Commons the other day before I had received the dread news of the death of Mr. Powell Williams. It is rarely that the words of a writer find such rapid and tragic realisation. The full story of poor Mr. Powell Williams' taking off so suddenly has not yet appeared in the newspapers each new detail adds sadness to the story. As everybody knows Mr. Powell Williams was one of the faithful little band that has stood by Mr. Chamberlain in season and out of season in darkness as well as in sunshine. The two men had worked together for a good deal longer than a quarter of a century, and I believe there had never been a break between them. Mr. Chamberlain has the knack of making warm friends as well as bitter enemies. I have rarely heard a finer tribute to this side of a politician's character than that with which Mr. Morley opened his attack on the policy of the Government and on the principles of Mr. Chamberlain the other night in the House of Commons. Put it down to calculation, or to whatever other cause you like it is always a good point in a political leader that he inspires the feeling among his followers that he will take care of them and stand by them. This feeling secures a fidelity which is otherwise lacking. Leaders who have had no human feeling have sometimes managed to get blind adhesion but in the end they perish through it. The friendless leader is finished whenever the stars in their courses fight against him.

ON THE EVE OF DEATH.

On the night of his death Mr. Powell Williams spent several hours with Mr. Chamberlain in one of the Smoking Rooms of the House of Commons. On the other side of the ex-Colonial Secretary sat Mr. Jesse Collings. Here was, indeed, a Birmingham group. Of course the subject they were discussing would be Tariff Reform. It is one of the questions which, when once taken up absorbs all the energies and thoughts of a man, and one may be sure that these three old associates were hard at it all through the hour and a half that they sat there together in that dark, subterranean, somewhat gloomy apartment just on a level with the Thames, where so many politicians, living and dead, have made their plans of campaign. After the interview, Mr. Powell Williams had conversations with several members. He had a very keen sense of humour, always had a little joke to tell, and was so well liked by everybody that he was on speaking and even on familiar terms with almost every member of the House, however high party feeling might run. In the division lobby he also spoke to several people. In the division lists printed the next morning his name is set down as though nothing had occurred. Curious what little things survive a man! And then, in a retired spot he was found a few moments afterwards, lying speechless and dying.

It is one of the strange things about the House of Commons that no provision is made there for illness or for death. It is a place, I dare say, whose bustle and continuous movement and activity of interests preclude the idea of death. Thus it was that before poor Powell Williams could be moved, a messenger had to be sent to the hospital over the way for a stretcher. And the few members who had remained hanging about the Inner Lobby, when the lights were already extinguished in many parts of the great building, had the sad experience of seeing this man who was full of life a few moments before, carried across the already darkening Lobby, lying prone, with head bound up, and already passing rapidly from life to death. It was a ghastly experience. I once saw a similar sight—I saw poor Dr. Wallace lying dying within a few moments of the time I had seen him rise and begin one of his speeches; it is a sight I never wish to see again. I believe that one effect of this sudden taking off of a prominent member of the House is that some provision is about to be made for illness; and that there will be no more of those terrible delays which occurred in the case of both these well-known Parliamentarians, cut off in the midst of their activities, interests, purchases ambitions.

THE SHOCK TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

It was a surprise to nobody to hear, the day after the death of Mr Powell Williams, that the shock to Mr. Chamberlain had been so severe as to make his re-appearance in the House of Commons until after his vacation quite impossible. Mr. Chamberlain, I have heard, has been working as hard as his lieutenant, whom overwork, as I anticipated, killed. People tell me that for months Mr. Chamberlain has gone to his study early every morning, and has never left it for hours, going through the gigantic correspondence which such a movement as his is bound to bring with it, and attending to even small details after the fashion in which he has always attended to his political business. Such work following on the strain of years of office, and of such corroding anxieties as must have accompanied office during the late war, are well calculated to break a stronger constitution even than that of Mr. Chamberlain and nobody need wonder at his desire for rest, and nobody need grudge it to him.

The great glories of political life—especially in this country—are often obscured by ill-health. The other evening I was complaining to a prominent Member of the House—one who has taken an active part both inside and outside that assembly—of how sickening was the feeling a speaker sometimes had that, if he rose to speak, he would suddenly grow faint and fall down. He confessed to me that often, when he rose to address the House—there are few men in it with an apparently more self-confident manner—he felt just like that; his knees trembled and knocked against each other, and it was quite as much as he could to do remain standing for any length of time. One of the things people used to remark about John Bright was that, in the later years of his Parliamentary life, he hardly ever addressed the House of Commons at all. Up to within a year or two before his death there was no reason whatever why he should not address the House. He was up to that moment in almost full possession of his extraordinary oratorical powers. It was not, in fact, until his voice went, that his hold over the House went too. Though unfortunately I was compelled to take an opposite side to him in the bitter controversy amid which his life ended, I never saw him rise without feeling thrills all down my back. Even the first note of that great, deep, melodious, passionate voice moved you. Bright had but to say "Mr. Speaker, Sir," and you knew at once that you were in the presence of one of those men who have the power to master the hearts and the minds of those they address. And yet, as I have said, for years before his death Bright addressed the House but seldom.

WHY WAS THE GREAT TRIBUNE MUTE?

And, again, there was no reason for this silence in Mr. Bright's lack of interest in the proceedings of the House. On the contrary, you could see that he was profoundly interested almost to the last in everything that was going on. He had a face that though solid, was also very expressive—I had almost said very mobile. He was undoubtedly a very kind hearted man: he was so fond of dogs, for instance that he had, while he was dying a little dog always sitting on his bed close to him and he used even to talk to dogs as he passed them in the street. But in politics he was a man of strong not to say narrow convictions; and he had a good deal of the intense bitterness in political struggle which often is to be found in men of that type. All that bitterness you could see in the mouth—thin-lipped, tight, with a wondrous power of scorn in its curves. And you could see all the intensity of Bright's political passion by just the curl of those wondrous lips, whenever the House was addressed by any member who was expressing views from which he differed. How often have I watched that wistful, expressive face, as Mr. Bright sat on the Treasury bench in those far-off years when he was a member of a Ministry which my friends and myself were doing our best to destroy. To tell the truth, it was often with trepidation that I looked on it. Sometimes one could see that Mr. Bright was making to the friends beside him a running commentary on the harague which was being delivered against him, and it did not require a chairvoyant's vision to guess of what kind that comment was.

But there he sat on—looking on with that strange, absorbed, interested gaze; often angry, one could see often scornful often bursting with the reply which would annihilate the strongest opponent. For one of Bright's weapons was scorn and this he could use sometimes with a severity that was almost like the fall of the guillotine. For instance, there was a member of the House who once declared that the illness from which Mr. Bright suffered for some time after his tremendous agitation against the Crimean War—it was thought—was a softening of the brain—was a judgment of Providence upon him for his unpatriotic attitude during that national conflict. That was a punishment," replied Bright, "which it was beyond the power even of Omnipotence to impose upon the noble lord." A savage though a merited rebuke. Why, then, were those eloquent lips sealed in silence? The explanation was as simple as it was sad. In his later years Mr. Bright suffered terribly from nervousness and he had that horrible feeling many men get under the pressure of overwork, that if he rose to speak he would fall down.

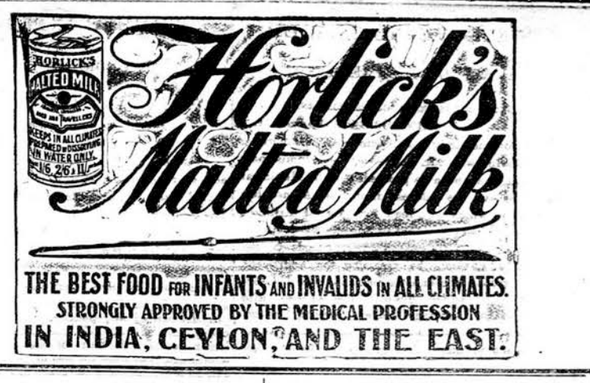
"SO CARELESS OF THE SINGLE LIFE."

It is this constant change in the appearance and power of men in the House of Commons that gives it so much pathos to its old members, who have seen generations of men succeed each other there. And it is very remarkable how quickly generations do change. There aren't now one hundred members in the House who were there when I entered it for the first time some twenty-four years ago. Death mows down a large number every year; more go because a very few years give them quite enough of it, others are compulsorily retired by the caprice of constituencies and when a member is once out unless he be a man of great prominence, he finds it pretty hard to get back again. And the result is that almost every time there is a General Election you look on an entirely new House of Commons.

It is very curious how unmannily strange you feel when looking to the benches opposite where all the faces had become to you familiar by years of watching them where you could tell not only the members, but the place which each habitually occupied it is very curious to look on these benches and find a number of faces there that are entirely unfamiliar to you. It is something like the feeling you have when towards the close of a voyage across the Atlantic you see people appearing from their berths below who have never been seen by you before. This large mortality among members, to which attention has been directed lately, is largely due to the fact, of course—a fact that is often forgotten—that members of Parliament are usually not beginning, but ending their active life when they enter the House of Commons. With a small minority, election to Parliament is the beginning of a career, with the huge majority it is the ending.

LAST SCENE OF ALL.

But even this is not all the pathos of the House of Commons. What is much more common, is to see how ambition and energy gradually slacken with men as the years pass on. You see plenty of men in the House whose names were heard in every debate who commanded the ear of the House and who in time—through disappointment in public life, through sorrow in private life, through one cause or another—suddenly lose all the gusto and the Joy of battle and remain in their seats, silent, listless, monuments of the decay of zest in life which is brought by the decay of youth and strength. Often you see some such man when already he knows, and you know that his day for the eternal silence is not far off. The eye is wistful and appealing that you have known full of fire and aggression and a voracious appetite for applause, for power, for vengeance and a few weeks afterwards you hear that he has passed beyond these voices. Such is the pathos of the House of Commons.



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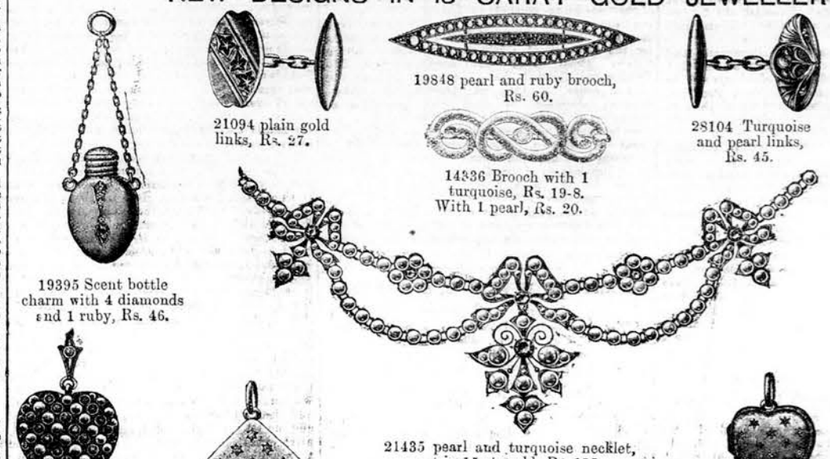

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

CURRENCY has been given to the rumour that the author of the book of the new musical play at the Savoy. "The Love Birds, is the George Grossmith of the treasured days of the Gilbert and Sullivan era. As I am one of the "dramatic reporters" who, misled by a communication from the very theatre, which was Juniorless in its reference to the book-maker, helped the error to publicity, let me now say that we owe the existence of the merry piece at Mrs D'Oyley Carte's house to the cleverness of Mr. George Grossmith, Junior.

The author of "The Love Birds" is as fanciful in the fashion of his attire off the stage as he is on. Perhaps there is less in the way of experiment to be seen in the colours he adopts in private life, but the full-skirted morning coats he wears in "The Orchid" are far from being the exclusive property, in design of his theatrical wardrobe. Being tall and of graceful build, "Gee Gee" Junior can be much more daring in his excursions into unknown "cuts" than the man with too well-covered bones; and although there is an unmistakeable exclusiveness about the style of his clothes, this style does not, as the phrase goes, shout at you. I have seen Mr. Grossmith in Piccadilly wearing a tail suit, whereof the coat was cut on the rat-catcher lines, only "more so" (which means that the skirts were fuller and brought farther round to the front), and had turned-back cuffs and a velvet collar. The cloth was a soft-looking material of a "black coffee" shade, and there were pockets on the hips large enough to carry quartern loaves.

In "TheOrchid," young "Gee Gee" wears just such another suit, only that it is the colour of an olive that has too long been left high and dry in the unreplenished saucer of a restaurant table. Perhaps it need not be recorded here that an olive so left soon begins to assume a very dark complexion. With this suit he matches a soft felt hat with a feather in it; and it is another in his cap that he wears this get-up at no visible sacrifice of gentlemanliness. It was "Gee Gee," Junior, by the way, who, according to Bath Club gossip, told his tailor to put his hip pockets to his frock-overcoat, because as an actor, he would be sure to went some place to stow away his hands in! In the shop of a well known hatter in the West End, and not by any means hidden from public view, hangs a framed photograph of him bearing the words in his own handwriting, "Picture of a high collar and a low actor."

Mrs. Patrick Campbell does not strike the unlearned in her temperament as being a woman capable of joking. Yet the heroine of the new play at the Imperial, "A Queen's Romance" can be very funny sometimes in her own weird way. She takes with her when travelling a dog, which, if not exactly as small as the one in the fairy tale of the White Cat, that was alleged to have had the shell of an acorn for a kennel, is still of surprisingly limited proportions. It could not yelp at strangers from the exiguous sheath of an acorn, but it can growl alarmingly from the portal of its mistress's muff, and curl itself up to sleep with room to spare, in a sugar basin. The by-laws and regulations of railways, however, say nothing about little dogs being more privileged travellers than big dogs. To them a dog is a dog, whether it is carried in a muff or led by a clanking iron chain. Finding this to be most uncompromisingly the case Mrs Patrick Campbell was obliged, when going from place to place in America and on the Continent to resort to extreme measure of artful-ness, at times when she was required by railway station officials to show cause why she should not commit her canine Tom Thumb to the accommodation specially provided for the purpose. It was her habit to inform the too active inspectors of tickets and carriages that the funny little thing peeping out of her muff was simply a rough-haired canary (very rare) that she was taking home for her aviary.

THE actress told the tale with so serious a face, that the inspectors never seemed to doubt her word, and in this way she was able to keep her little pet with her on all the numerous journeys by rail which were her portion on her long winter tour. Mrs. "Pat," however, had all her work cut out for her at times when the pampered pupiet took it into its miniature head to bark and wag its tail by turns. It was on occasions such as this, says the distinguished representative of the Imperial Queen of Spain, that the uniformed disturber of her serenity walked away in much the same frame of mind as that of the young lady in "The Girl from Kay's" who was told the tale of the chicken that "barked like a dog."

THE question of pet dogs and railways has yet to be decided in Parliament "to the satisfaction of both parties." There is constant trouble in this connection while it is still fashionable for ladies to carry wee dogs in their muffs, and for railways to object to the fashion as followed in their trains. A lot of real unpleasantness might be avoided, if by-laws and regulations would recognise that no passenger could be the worse for travelling in the same compartment with what Mr. Lewis Waller's Queen of Spain, would call a "rough-haired canary." The railway law as to pet dogs, as it now stands, is particularly vexing to the dramatic profession, because it so happens that actresses are specially enamoured of the muff-dog mania. Most actresses are emotional, and more rapidly moved into hysterics than ladies whose nerves to not mightily undergo any very great strain; and it is terrible to give the mind's eye to a picture of a carriage-load of highly strung tragediennes sitting wild-eyed and full of the agony of magnified apprehension, while they hear in the distance, above the puffing and the blowing of the locomotive, the heartrending shrieks of a Gagieted toy dog show in the guard's van. Mr. Arthur Roberts, the dashing Ormesby St. Ledger of "The School Girl," has had, or heard of, a lot of bother with the dogs of his "principal ladies" on tour, and, speaking as an expert in such matters as platform official suspicion, he warns the profession in general that the "lunchbasket (wheeze" is hopelessly worn out. Not long ago he tried it on himself, and with the following most unsatisfactory result:

A LADY in one of the companies he was taking to the principal towns, before his "School Girl" engagement, was sorely afraid, on entering one of the stations for an unusually long journey, that she would be separated for the time from a glassy-eyed little bit of fluff she was carrying with her handkerchief bag, her ticket, and other small articles. "You leave that to me," said Mr. Roberts, taking the shivering little creature from its equally agitated mistress. "I'll manage to keep it in the carriage for you somehow;" and, going into one of the waiting-rooms, he stuffed the "sweet child" into a small lunch basket, and then triumphantly passed the barrier and entered the train. But he had not reckoned for yet another barrier—the highly suspicious nature of the ticket inspector on the platform itself. This particular inspector looked the occupants of the compartment straight in the eye by turn and asked, "Any dogs?" "No," answered Arthur Roberts for the company. It was a very convincing sort of No in itself, but, unfortunately, it was accompanied with a twinkle of the eye which seemed to invite the necessity for further investigation, and the inspector pursued. "What's in that basket?" "Oh!" said the comedian as innocently as he was able, "we've only just a few sausage rolls in it." At that moment of all moments the wretched morsel of dog began to burst at the opening of the lid and to whine vigorously. "I quite understand," said the inspector in the most sarcastic manner as he got into the carriage and proceeded to examine the "sausage rolls." "Only the meat has come to life again."

ONE of the two theatres in Chicago at present permitted to remain open to the public, the Illinois has been the scene, during the past week, of more than one triumph for Sir Henry Irving. A line to hand informs me that the gifted actor has been drawing enormous houses nightly with his masterful impersonations in the Bells, Louis XI., and Waterloo, and that on the last night of his week in this city the audience stood cheering him for many minutes before he spoke his final words of farewell in front of the courtain. This welcome bit of news concerning the welfare abroad of our much loved actor reminds me of a story I recently heard from a member of his company about the difficulties Sir Henry met with an obtaining respectable supers in some of the rougher towns, during a former visit to the States. It was the duty of the member in question as a stage director, to precede the company in their journey from place to place for the purpose of securing eligible supers for representing the usual "Courtiers Soldiers Towns-people, ect.," which it would be too expensive to travel and as Sir Henry's visits are generally pretty well heralded by the local Press, it happened that the stage director invariably had a crowd of applicants.

His first experience of super-engaging was an unattractive one. It was in Kansas City, and when he arrived at the stage door of the theatre where the "guv'nor" was to present a Shakespeare tragedy, he found the vicinity farming with a noisy "population" of cowboys, all desperately eager to make up for bad times by appearing nightly as Irving's "supporters." They were a very rough breed of men, and when they informed the young stage director that they "must" be taken on for the week, and occasionally put special emphasis into the importance of this event by aiming with their revolvers at a small tin can placed some distance from where they were standing, and never by any chance missing it, Sir Henry's representative went through a few anxious moments when it came to selecting the requisite number of men for the business. He threw his net wide that day!

Sir Henry Irving is not a great walker. During his youth he made great strides in his profession, but they were strictly confined to that profession. As a walking gentleman he was never any good, and hansoms have always been his joy—even, by-the-way, as they were the joy of his fox terrior, the late Fussie. So is puzzled the members of his Company very considerably, one day in Kansas, to see their chief hurrying youthfully through the streets of the city and seeming not to care how fast he went or how far. At night, after the performance, they learned the secret of that youthful and long-extended "constitutional." Some of the supers in the "populace" at the theatre were members of the Kansas Press, and on the morning of their engagement they approached Sir Henry with the suggestion that their salaries as supers might be raised somewhat, in return for sensational stories of dramatic triumphs (all Sir Henry's) in the Kansas newspapers. Too honest to accept their kind assistance to certain fame, the actor politely declined the honour, whereupon the eminent dramatic critics of cute Kansas mingled together and conspired. What was their little game Sir Henry did not know—until the evening.

Then he read in one of the papers that he was very ill, and not at all likely to be able to appear! The house suffered to no small extent, and the actor saw that something must be done to prevent a recurrence of the loss. Writing to the papers did not commend itself to him as the best of all ideas for the suppression of the nuisance. It seemed to him that if the "contradiction" got into the hands of one of his "countries," it might stand rather an inferior chance of being inserted. So Sir Henry spent nearly the whole of the following day in the principal thoroughfares of the city striding airily along at a tremendous pace in his flowing grey cape-overcoat and slouch hat, and smoking a huge Kansas cigar, which only a man in the enjoyment of the very rudest health could possibly be expected to tackle. Convinced that there was nothing very wrong with the actor, and that the reports they had read in the papers were perhaps pointed to the likelihood of there being something wrong with the Kansas chroniclers of sensational art, the public withheld their patronage from the stranger, and Sir Henry came out the winner.

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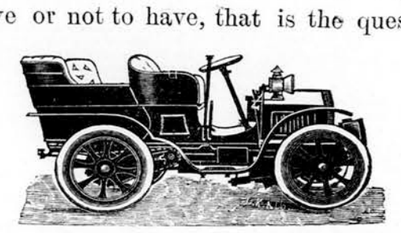

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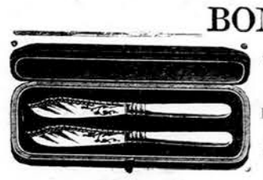

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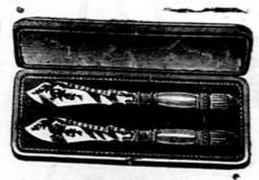

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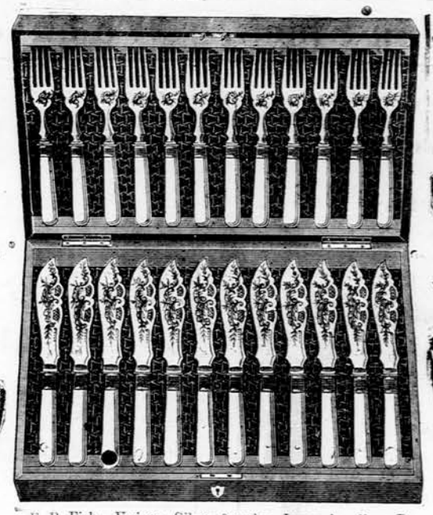

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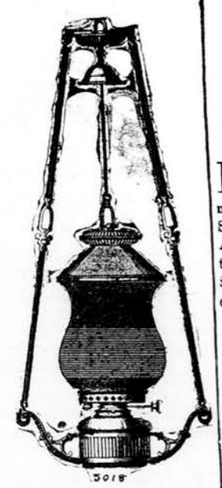

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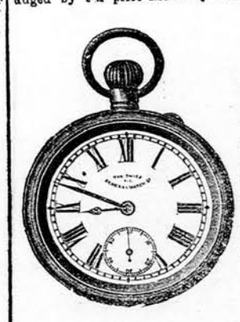

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